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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary was published upto the 27th July, 1963:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
145	S O 2117, dated 27th July, 1963.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of film specified therein.

Copies of the Gazette Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 30th July 1963

S.O. 2005.—In Commission's notification No GJ-P/3/63Bye(5), dated the 9th July, 1963, published as S O 1984 in the Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1963, Part II—Section 3(ii), for the words "election held in 1962" the words "election held in 1963" shall be substituted.

[No. GJ-P/3/63/Bye(5).]

By Order,

V. RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2006.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that all contracts and other instruments required to be made in exercise of the executive power of the Union, in

connection with the purchase of animals from non-official suppliers in Argentina, for the Indian Army for the period 1st August, 1963 to 30th April, 1964, may be executed on his behalf by the Ambassador of India in Argentina, at Buenos Aires.

[No. F. 17(4)/63-J.]

S.O. 2007.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that all contracts and other instruments required to be made in exercise of the executive power of the Union, in connection with the purchase of animals from non-official suppliers in Italy, for the Indian Army for the period 1st August, 1963 to 30th April, 1964 may be executed on his behalf by the Ambassador of India in Italy at Rome.

[No. F. 17(4)/63-J.]

| A. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2008.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Administrators (whether known as the Chief Commissioner, the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator) of the Union territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, shall, subject to his control and within their respective territories, exercise the powers of the appropriate Government under sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952).

[No. F. 2/7/63-Judl. II.]

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2009.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.R.O. 628, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification in Part II, under the heading "Hindi Teaching Organisation", for the existing entries in columns 1 to 5, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"1	2	3	4	5
Teachers	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.	All	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
		Regional Officer, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs.	(i) to (iii)	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
All other posts.	Regional Officer, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs.	Regional Officer, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs.	All	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs'

[No. 24/4/61-H.]

P. N. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 24th July 1963

S.O. 2010.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs No. S.O. 1664, dated the 30th June, 1960, namely:—

In the Table below the said notification, after the entries relating to "Japan", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2
"Kuwait	Ambassador and the First Secretary of the Embassy of India, Kuwait."

[No. F. 434/1/T/62.]

S. K. CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 29th July 1963

S.O. 2011.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Himalya Bank Ltd., Palampur in respect of the property held by it at Nagrota Bagwan, till the 30th June, 1964.

[No. F. 15(22)-BC/63.]

New Delhi, the 6th August 1963

S.O. 2012.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the said Act shall not apply to the United Industrial Bank Ltd., Calcutta, till the 31st July, 1964.

[No. F. 15(24)-BC/63.]

B. J. HEERJEE, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 30th July 1963

S.O. 2013.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the National Savings Organisation (Class III and Class IV posts) Recruitment Rules, 1960, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the National Savings Organisation (Class III and Class IV posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1963.
2. In the National Savings Organisation (Class III and Class IV posts) Recruitment Rules, 1960, in the schedule in Part II—Regional Offices, in column 12 against Serial No. 3 (Head Clerk) after the figure and words "3. Upper Division Clerk", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"4. Stenographer—with 2 years service as Upper Division Clerk."

[No. F. 16(25)-NS/61.]

LAKSHMI NARAIN, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 3rd August 1963

S.O. 2014.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 126X, read with item (i) of the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 126C, of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby authorises the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, a refiner, to make, manufacture or have in its possession, custody or control any primary gold of a purity exceeding fourteen carats subject to the condition that the said Company shall not sell or otherwise transfer or agree to sell or otherwise transfer any such primary gold to any person or institution other than the State Bank of India.

[No. F. 7/66/63-GC.]

S.O. 2015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 126X, read with clause (e) of sub-rule (2) of rule 126H, of the Defence of India Rules, 1962 the Central Government hereby authorises any person holding a permit granted by the Board for the acquisition of gold, to acquire such gold from the State Bank of India.

[No. F. 7/66/63-GC.]

S.O. 2016.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 126X, read with item (ii) of clause (d) of sub-rule (2) of rule 126H, of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby authorises the State Bank of India to buy or otherwise acquire, agree to buy or otherwise acquire, primary gold from the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited.

[No. F. 7/66/63-GC.]

New Delhi, the 5th August 1963

S.O. 2017.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) and in modification of this Department's Notification No. F. 17(11)-BC/63, dated the 17th May, 1963, the Central Government hereby directs that the order of moratorium made by it in respect of the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd., P. Alagapuri, shall be in force upto and including the 13th August, 1963.

[No. F. 17(11)-BC/63-II.]

S.O. 2018.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government hereby specifies the 14th August, 1963, as the prescribed date in relation to the scheme for the amalgamation of the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd. with the Indian Bank Ltd., which has been sanctioned by the Central Government under the provisions of the said sub-section.

[No. F. 17(11)-BC/63-I.]

S.O. 2019.—Whereas on the application of the Reserve Bank of India under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (Act 10 of 1949), the Central Government has made an order of moratorium in respect of the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd., P. Alagapuri under sub-section (2) of the said section.

And whereas the Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 45 of the said Act has prepared a scheme for the amalgamation of the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd. with the Indian Bank Ltd.

And whereas the Reserve Bank after having sent the said scheme in draft to the banks concerned in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of the said section and after having considered the suggestions and objections received in regard to the said scheme has modified that scheme and forwarded it to the Central Government for sanction.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 45 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby sanctions the scheme on and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

(1) The Bank of Alagapuri Ltd. shall be the transferor bank and the Indian Bank Ltd. shall be the transferee bank.

(2) As from the date which the Central Government may specify for this purpose under sub-section (7) of section 45 of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the prescribed date) all rights, powers, claims, demands, interests, authorities,

privileges, benefits, assets and properties of the transferor bank, movable and immovable, including premises subject to all incidents of tenure and to the rents and other sums of money and covenants reserved by or contained in the leases or agreements under which they are held, all office furniture, loose equipment, plant, apparatus and appliances, books, papers, stocks of stationery, other stocks and stores, all investments in stocks, shares and securities, all bills receivable in hand and in transit, all cash in hand and on current or deposit account (including money at call or short notice) with banks, bullion, all book debts, mortgage debts and other debts with the benefit of securities, or any guarantee therefor, all other, if any, property rights and assets of every description including all rights of action and benefit of all guarantees in connection with the business of the transferor bank shall, subject to the other provisions of this scheme stand, transferred to, and become the properties and assets of, the transferee bank; and as from the prescribed date all the liabilities, duties and obligations of the transferor bank shall be and shall become the liabilities, duties and obligations of the transferee bank to the extent and in the manner provided hereinafter.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, all contracts, deeds, bonds, agreements, powers of attorney, grants of legal representation and other instruments of whatever nature subsisting or having effect immediately before the prescribed date shall be effective to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided against or in favour of the transferee bank and may be acted upon as if instead of the transferor bank the transferee bank had been a party thereto or as if they had been issued in favour of the transferee bank.

If on the prescribed date any suit, appeal or other legal proceeding of whatever nature by or against the transferor bank is pending, the same shall not abate, or be discontinued or be in any way prejudicially affected, but shall, subject to the other provisions of this scheme, be prosecuted and enforced by or against the transferee bank.

If the transferor bank was acting immediately before the prescribed date as a foreman in respect of any chit fund, the rights duties and obligations in relation to the chit fund shall be regulated in accordance with the following provisions, namely,

- (i) the transferee bank shall become the foreman of the chit fund and shall continue to exercise all powers and to do all such acts and things as would have been exercised or done by the transferor bank, in so far as they are not inconsistent with this scheme;
- (ii) the funds, if any, of the chit fund lent to or deposited with the transferor bank, or otherwise due from that bank to the chit fund, shall be transferred to the transferee bank and the liabilities corresponding to such funds shall also be payable by the transferee bank in accordance with the other provisions of this scheme;
- (iii) if on the prescribed date the transferor bank in its capacity as the foreman of any chit fund has deposited any security for the due performance of its duties and obligations in relation to the said chit fund, the said security shall continue to be available for the purposes for which it was intended, but shall if and to the extent that it is subsequently released be transferred to and vest in the transferee bank provided that the said security or as the case may be the surplus, if any, after providing for the discharge of the duties or obligations in respect of the chit fund shall be valued and utilised for the purposes of this scheme.

If according to the laws of any country outside India the provisions of this scheme, by themselves, are not effective to transfer or vest any asset or liability situated in that country which forms part of the undertaking of the transferor bank to or in the transferee bank, the affairs of the transferor bank in relation to such asset or liability shall, on the prescribed date, stand entrusted to the chief executive officer for the time being of the transferee bank and the chief executive officer may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as would have been exercised or done by the transferor bank for the purpose of effectively winding up its affairs. The chief executive officer shall take all such steps as may be required by the laws of any such country outside India for the purpose of effecting such transfer or vesting and in connection therewith the chief executive officer may, either himself or through any person authorised by him in this behalf, realise any asset or discharge any liability of the transferor bank and transfer the net proceeds thereof to the transferee bank.

(3) The books of the transferor bank shall be closed and balanced and balance sheets prepared in the first instance as at the close of business on the 18th May, 1963 and thereafter as at the close of business on the day immediately preceding the prescribed date and the balance sheets shall be got audited and certified by a chartered accountant or a firm of chartered accountants approved or nominated by the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose.

A copy each of the balance sheets of the transferor bank prepared in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, shall be filed by the transferor bank with the Registrar of Companies as soon as possible after it has been received and thereafter the transferor bank shall not be required to prepare balance sheets or profit and loss accounts, or to lay the same before its members or file copies thereof with the Registrar of Companies or to hold any annual general meeting for the purpose of considering the balance sheet and accounts or for any other purpose.

(4) I. The transferee bank shall in consultation with the transferor bank, value the property and assets and reckon the liabilities of the transferor bank in accordance with the following provisions, namely,

(a) Investments including Government securities shall be valued at the market rates prevailing on the day immediately preceding the prescribed date provided that the securities of the Central Government such as Post Office Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and any other securities or certificates issued under the small savings scheme of the Central Government shall be valued at their face value or the encashable value as on the said date, whichever is higher.

(b) Where the market value of any Government security such as the Zamindari abolition bonds or other similar security in respect of which the principal is payable in instalments is not ascertainable or is, for any reason, not considered as reflecting the fair value thereof or as otherwise appropriate, the security shall be valued at such an amount as is considered reasonable having regard to the instalments of principal and interest remaining to be paid, the period during which such instalments are payable, the yield of any security issued by the Government to which the security pertains and having the same or approximately the same maturity, and other relevant factors.

(c) Where the market value of any security, share, debenture, bond or other investment is not considered reasonable by reason of its having been affected by abnormal factors, the investment may be valued on the basis of its average market value over any reasonable period.

(d) Where the market value of any security, share debenture, bond or other investment is not ascertainable, only such value, if any, shall be taken into account as is considered reasonable, having regard to the financial position of the issuing concern, the dividends paid by it during the preceding five years and other relevant factors.

(e) Premises and all other immovable properties and any assets acquired in satisfaction of claims shall be valued at their market value.

(f) Furniture and fixtures, stationery in stock and other assets, if any, shall be valued at the written down value as per books or the realisable value as may be considered reasonable.

(g) Advances including bills purchased and discounted book debts and sundry assets, will be scrutinised by the transferee bank and the securities, including guarantees, held as cover therefor examined and verified by the transferee bank. Thereafter, the advances, including portions thereof, will be classified into two categories, namely "Advances considered good and readily realisable" and "Advances considered not readily realisable and/or bad or doubtful of recovery".

II. Liabilities for purposes of this scheme shall include all contingent liabilities which the transferee bank may reasonably be expected or required to meet out of its own resources on or after the prescribed date.

III. Where the valuation of any asset cannot be determined on the prescribed date, it may, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India be treated partly or wholly as an asset realisable at a later date.

In the event of any disagreement between the transferee bank and the transferor bank as regards the valuation of any asset or the classification of any advance or the determination of any liability, the matter shall be referred to the Reserve

Bank of India, whose opinion shall be final, provided that until such an opinion is received, the valuation of the item or portion thereof by the transferee bank shall provisionally be adopted for the purpose of this scheme.

It shall be competent for the Reserve Bank in the event of its becoming necessary to do so, to obtain such technical advice as it may consider to be appropriate in connection with the valuation of any such item of asset or determination of any such item of liability, and the cost of obtaining such advice shall be payable in full out of the assets of the transferor bank.

The valuation of the assets and the determination of the liabilities in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be binding on both the banks and the members and creditors thereof.

(5) In consideration of the transfer of the property and the assets of the transferor bank to the transferee bank the transferee bank shall discharge the liabilities of the transferor bank to the extent mentioned in this and the succeeding paragraphs.

(a) The outside liabilities other than deposits as on the prescribed date shall be paid or provided for in full.

Explanation:

For the purposes of this paragraph, interest payable on a deposit up to the prescribed date shall be regarded as part of the concerned deposit.

(b) In respect of every savings bank account or current account or any other deposit including a fixed deposit, cash certificate, monthly deposit, deposit payable at call or short notice or any other deposit by whatever name called with the transferor bank and every other account not covered by clause (a), including interest to the extent payable under this scheme, the transferee bank shall open with itself on the prescribed date a corresponding and similar account in the name of the respective holder(s) thereof crediting thereto the *pro rata* share available in respect of each of the accounts out of the assets referred to in paragraph (4) as valued for the purposes of this scheme, excluding the advances considered not readily realisable and/or bad or doubtful of recovery and any asset or portion of an asset not valued on the prescribed date, after deducting therefrom the amount needed for the payments or provisions mentioned at clause (a) above.

Provided, however, that where the transferee bank entertains a reasonable doubt about the correctness of the entries made in any particular account, it may with the approval of the Reserve Bank, withhold the credit to be made in that account in terms of clause (b) above till the transferee bank is able to ascertain the correct balance in such account.

Explanation: The term 'pro rata' occurring in this paragraph and elsewhere in this scheme shall mean 'in proportion to the respective amounts remaining due at the time of the payment or distribution'.

(c) After the credits referred to in clause (b) above have been afforded, the transferee bank shall, with the least possible delay but in any case not later than three months from the prescribed date, furnish to the Deposit Insurance Corporation established under the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) a list complying in all respects with the requirements of sub-section (1) of section 18 of that Act and thereafter whenever amounts referred to in sub-section (2) of section 18 of that Act are received from the Corporation, the transferee bank shall credit each of the accounts referred to in clause (b) above, within seven days from the date or dates on which the amounts are received, to the extent of the sums due to that account in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 18 of that Act:

Provided that—

- (a) if any account referred to in clause (b) has been closed or has matured for payment at the time when any amount for credit to that account is received from the Corporation, the payment to the person entitled to the said amount shall be made by the transferee bank in cash;
- (b) in case the person entitled to any amount referred to in clause (b) cannot be found or is not readily traceable, provision for the amount due to such person shall be made and accounted for separately in the books of the Corporation itself and it shall not be necessary for

the Corporation to pay the amounts to the transferee bank unless the person entitled to the amount is found or traced and the Corporation has decided to make the payment in respect of that person through the transferee bank.

(d) On the prescribed date, the entire amount of the paid-up capital and reserves of the transferor bank shall be treated as provision for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation in other assets of the transferor bank and the rights of the members of the transferor bank shall, in relation to the transferee bank, be as provided for in paragraph (6) below.

(6) In respect of

- (a) every account mentioned in clause (b) of the preceding paragraph, the balance in the account, if any, remaining uncredited in terms of that clause and clause (c) and
- (b) every share in the transferor bank, the amount which was treated as paid-up towards share capital by or on behalf of each shareholder immediately before the prescribed date

shall be treated as a collection account and shall be entered as such on the books of the transferee bank and payments against the account shall be made in the following manner, namely,

(i) the transferee bank shall, in respect of the advances, bills purchased and discounted, book debts and sundry debts and other assets, which are classified as "Advances considered not readily realisable and/or bad or doubtful of recovery", or which are or may be realisable wholly or partly after the prescribed date in terms of paragraph (4) above, take all available steps having regard to the circumstances of each case to demand and enforce payment, provided, however, that if the amount of a debt or asset exceeds Rs. 1,000, the transferee bank shall not except with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India—

- (a) enter into a compromise or arrangement with the debtor or any other person or write off any such debt or asset;
- (b) sell or otherwise dispose of any securities transferred to it or any asset taken over by it.

(ii) the transferee bank shall in addition take all available steps having regard to the circumstances of each case to demand and enforce the payment of the amounts, if any, awarded as damages by the High Court against any promoter, director, manager or other officer of the transferor bank under section 45L of the Banking Companies Act read with section 45H thereof and also with section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(iii) the transferee bank may, out of the realisations effected by it on account of the items mentioned in clauses (i) and (ii) above, make payment or provision in respect of any contingent liability to the extent that the provision made therefore under paragraph 5(a) proves to be inadequate, as also, with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank, in respect of any liability whether contingent or absolute which was not assessed in terms of paragraph (4) above and has arisen or been discovered on or after the prescribed date;

(iv) the transferee bank shall, out of the realisations effected by it on account of the items mentioned in clauses (i) and (ii) above after deducting therefrom the expenditure incurred for the purpose and with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, such other expenses as may be considered reasonable and the amount appropriated therefrom in terms of clause (iii) above or out of the balance, if any, which may be available from out of the provision in respect of contingent liabilities as reckoned for the purposes of this scheme after the extent of such liabilities has finally been ascertained;

- (a) pay to the Corporation the amount received by the transferee bank from the Corporation under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 and the amount, if any, provided for by the Corporation; and
- (b) pay, in the case of depositors in respect of whom no amounts have been received by the transferee bank from the Corporation, the amounts due in respect of the collection accounts, and in the case of depositors in respect of whom any amounts have been received by the transferee bank from the Corporation or have been provided for by the Corporation the balance if any due to them in their collection accounts after

the amounts due from the said accounts to the Corporation in respect of the payment made or provided for by the Corporation have first been paid in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) above.

Provided that the amount due to the Corporation shall, if it becomes necessary so to do, be provided for on the books of the transferee bank and be paid to the Corporation in the manner specified in clause (b) of regulation 22 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation General Regulations, 1961.

Provided further that the transferee bank shall make the payments referred to in clause (b) above,

(i) if the corresponding or similar account mentioned in clause (b) of paragraph (5) has not been closed or has not matured for payment, by credit to that account, and

(ii) if the said account has been closed or has matured for payment, in cash.

(v) The amounts due to the Corporation in terms of sub-clause (a) of clause (iv) above and the amounts due to the collection accounts of the depositors in terms of sub-clause (b) of that clause shall rank equally among themselves, and if they cannot be paid in full shall abate in equal proportions.

(vi) After the payments referred to in clause (iv) of this paragraph have been made or provided for in full, the transferee bank shall, out of the balance of the amounts referred to in clause (iv) which may be available to it, make payments *pro rata* towards the amounts, if any, due to the accounts of the former shareholders of the transferor bank.

Provided that the transferee bank shall give to any person to whom any payment may be due under this clause such reasonable notice, not exceeding three months and not being less than one month as it may consider appropriate of the payment being due, and

(a) if during the period of this notice a request has not been received in writing for the payment of the amount due in cash and if the amount of the payment due is also not less than the highest closing price of an ordinary share in the transferee bank as quoted on any recognised stock exchange on or immediately before the date on which the notice is issued, or where the ordinary share of the transferee bank is not quoted on any recognised stock exchange the price of the share as determined by the Reserve Bank, the transferee bank shall allot to the payee a share or shares in the transferee bank to the extent possible and disburse in cash the balance, if any, of the amount which may be due; and

(b) if the condition mentioned in sub-clause (a) above are not fulfilled the transferee bank shall disburse the amount in cash.

Provided further that—

(a) the allotment of the shares or the payments aforesaid shall in each case be made before the end of six months from the date on which notice of the payment falling due is deemed to have been served in accordance with the provisions of this scheme; and

(b) the share capital of the transferee bank shall be deemed to have been increased, and notwithstanding the provisions of any enactment, regulation or other instrument, it shall also be lawful for the transferee bank to issue the shares, in the manner and to the extent specified for the purposes of this scheme.

(vii) the amounts due to the collection accounts referred to in this paragraph shall be deemed to be a liability of the transferee bank only to the extent provided for in this scheme.

(viii) on the expiry of twelve years from the prescribed date or such earlier period as the Central Government after consulting the Reserve Bank of India may specify for this purpose, any item referred to in clause (i) of this paragraph which may not have been realised by that date shall be valued by the transferee bank in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the transferee bank shall distribute any amount or amounts determined in the light of that valuation after deducting therefrom first any sum necessary for meeting the liabilities referred to in clause (iii) of this paragraph which may remain unsatisfied as on that date in the order and the manner provided in clauses (iv), (v) and (vi) above.

(7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any contract, express or implied, no interest shall accrue on account of a deposit or other liability in any account mentioned in paragraphs (5) and (6) after the date of the moratorium and interest shall be paid only in respect of the new accounts opened with the transferee bank in terms of paragraph (5) and credited in accordance with the provisions of that or the next succeeding paragraph and only at such rates as the transferee bank may allow.

(8) No depositor or other creditor of the transferor bank shall be entitled to make any demand against the transferor bank or the transferee bank in respect of any liability of the transferor bank to him except to the extent prescribed by this scheme.

(9) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India or the transferee or the transferor banks for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this scheme.

(10) All the employees of the transferor bank other than those specified in the schedule referred to in the succeeding paragraph shall continue in service and be deemed to have been appointed by the transferee bank at the same remuneration and on the same terms and conditions of service as were applicable to such employees immediately before the 19th May 1963.

Provided that the employees of the transferor bank who have, by notice in writing given to the transferor or the transferee bank at any time before the expiry of one month next following the date on which this scheme has been sanctioned by the Central Government, intimated their intention of not becoming employees of the transferee bank, shall be entitled to the payment of such compensation, if any, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and such pension, gratuity, provident fund and other retirement benefits as may be ordinarily admissible under the rules or authorisations of the transferor bank immediately before the 19th May 1963.

Provided further that the transferee bank shall in respect of the employees of the transferor bank who are deemed to have been appointed as employees of the transferee bank be deemed also to have taken over liability for the payment of retrenchment compensation in the event of their being retrenched while in the service of the transferee bank on the basis that their service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by their transfer to the transferee bank

(11) The persons specified in the schedule annexed to this scheme shall on the prescribed date cease to be the employees of the transferor bank and notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any agreement or contract, the persons so specified shall be entitled to and only to such pension, gratuity, provident fund and other retirement benefits as may be ordinarily admissible to them under the rules or authorisations of the transferor bank immediately before the 19th May 1963.

Provided that the compensation if any for the loss of employment, so far as it relates to the unexpired portion of any contract of service, shall be such and only such as may be determined by the Reserve Bank (whose determination in this respect shall be final and binding).

Provided further that nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the transferee bank from re-employing any person whose name has been specified in the schedule annexed to this scheme in such capacity and on such terms and conditions as the transferee bank may deem fit.

(12) The transferee bank shall, on the expiry of a period not longer than three years from the date on which this scheme is sanctioned pay or grant to the employees of the transferor bank the same remuneration and the same terms and conditions of service as are applicable to the employees of corresponding rank or status of the transferee bank subject to the qualifications and experience of the said employees of the transferor bank being the same as or equivalent to those of such other employees of the transferee bank.

Provided that if any doubt or difference arises as to whether the qualifications or experience of any of the said employees are the same as or equivalent to the qualifications and experience of the other employees of corresponding rank or status of the transferee bank or as to the procedure or principles to be adopted for the fixation of the pay of the employees in the scales of pay of the transferee bank, the doubt or difference shall be referred to the Reserve Bank of India whose decision thereon shall be final.

(13) The trustees or administrators of any provident fund constituted for the employees of the transferor bank or as the case may be the transferor bank shall on or as soon as possible after the prescribed date transfer to the trustees of the employees provident fund constituted for the transferee bank, or otherwise as the transferee bank may direct, all the monies and investments held in trust for the benefit of the employees of the transferor bank.

Provided, however, that such latter trustees shall not be liable for any deficiency in the value of investments, or in respect of any act, neglect, or default done before the prescribed date.

(14) The transferee bank shall submit to the Reserve Bank of India such statements and information as may be required by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time regarding the implementation of this scheme.

(15) Any notice or other communication required to be given by the transferee bank shall be considered to be duly given, if addressed and sent by pre-paid ordinary post to the addressee at the address registered in the books of the transferor bank, until a new address is registered in the books of the transferee bank, and such notice shall be deemed to be served on the expiry of forty-eight hours after it has been posted. Any notice or communication which is of general interest shall be advertised in addition in one or more daily newspapers which may be in circulation at the places where the transferor bank was transacting its business.

(16) If any doubt arises in interpreting any of the provisions of this scheme, the matter shall be referred to the Reserve Bank of India and its opinion shall be conclusive and binding on both the transferee and transferor banks and also on all the members, depositors and other creditors and employees of each of these banks and on any other person having any rights or liability in relation to any of these banks.

(17) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this scheme, the Central Government may issue to the transferor and the transferee banks or to either of them such directions not inconsistent with this scheme as may appear to the Central Government, after consulting the Reserve Bank of India, to be necessary or appropriate for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

Schedule attached to and forming part of scheme for the reconstruction and amalgamation of the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd. as sanctioned by the Central Government under sub-section (7) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949).

Name of the employee	Designation in the transferor bank
1. Shri A. I. Satluappan	Manager and Chief Executive Officer.
2. Shri P. S. Narayana Iyengar.	Secretary.
3. Shri A. L. Karuppalah	Agent, Head Office.
4. Shri P. L. Alagappan	Agent, Kullitalai branch.

[No. F. 17(11)-BC/63.]

R. K. SESHADRI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2020.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 26th July, 1963.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	25,49,87,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	2,51,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	73,00,00,000	Small Coin	2,34,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	8,00,00,000	National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
Deposits :—		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) State Governments	27,16,75,000
(i) Central Government	149,26,69,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	10,51,20,000
(ii) State Governments	9,10,91,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
(b) Banks		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank	
(i) Scheduled Banks	83,77,90,000	Debentures	3,54,60,000
(ii) State Co-operative Banks	2,05,33,000	National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
(iii) Other Banks	4,23,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks
(c) Others	209,62,99,000	Bills purchased and Discounted :—	
Bills Payable	32,57,54,000	(a) Internal
Other Liabilities	17,74,22,000	(b) External
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	92,02,47,000
		Balances held Abroad*	5,55,81,000
		Loans and Advances to Governments**	29,15,85,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Scheduled Banks†	34,70,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	117,27,08,000
		(iii) Others	1,56,80,000
		Investments	331,55,60,000
		Other Assets	25,94,23,000
Rupees	670,19,81,000	Rupees	670,19,81,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. 9,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

†† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 31st July, 1963.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of July, 1963.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department .	25,49,87,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	2208,91,34,000		(a) Held in India	117,76,10,000	
Total Notes issued		2234,41,21,000	(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	95,26,14,000	
			TOTAL		213,02,24,000
			Rupee Coin		120,07,56,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		1901,31,41,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2234,41,21,000	TOTAL ASSETS		2234,41,21,000

Dated the 31st day of July, 1963.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Governor.

[No. F. 3(2)-BC/63.]

A. BAKSI, Jt. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 30th July 1963*

S.O. 2021.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification No. S.O. 1739 (28-Income-tax—F. No. 50/12/63-IT), dated the 22nd June 1963, namely:—

In the said Schedule against “Salem Range” and “B’ Range, Madras” under column 2, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

Salem Range	1. Salem Circle. 2. Vellore Circle.
‘B’ Range Madras	1. Madras City Circle III. 2. Madras City Circle IV. 3. Salaries Circle, Madras. 4. Special Survey Circle No. I, Madras. 5. Special Survey Circle, Madras. 6. Thanjavur Circle. 7. Nagapattinam Circle. 8. Kancheepuram Circle. 9. Cuddalore Circle. 10. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Thanjavur.

Explanatory Note

NOTE.—The amendments have become necessary on account of shifting of Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, from Salem to Thanjavur.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification, but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

[No. 42 (F. No. 50/12/63-IT).]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2022.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification S.O. 1740 (No. 30—Income-tax dated the 15th June 1963) dated the 22nd June, 1963 namely—

In the said schedule against “A Range, Bangalore” under col. 2, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

1. Bangalore City Circle I.
2. Rural Circle, Bangalore.
3. Kolar Circle.
4. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Bangalore.
5. Special Survey Circle, Bangalore.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The amendments have become necessary on account of the creation of a special Survey Circle with headquarters at Bangalore in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 44 (F. No. 50/13/63-IT).]

New Delhi, the 3rd August 1963

S.O. 2023.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its Notification S.O. 2140, (No. 35—Income-tax dated 10th July, 1962), namely—

In the said Schedule against “Amritsar Range”, “Rohtak Range” and “Ludhiana Range” under column 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Amritsar Range**Amritsar Range.**

1. Amritsar.
2. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their place of business in or reside in the District of Amritsar).

Rohtak.

1. Rohtak.
2. Karnal.
3. Hisar.
4. Bhatinda.
5. Gurgaon.
6. Special Survey Circle, Patiala (in respect of persons who have their place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Circles Rohtak, Karnal, Hisar, Bhatinda, Gurgaon).;

Ludhiana.

1. Ludhiana.
2. Ferozepur.
3. Srinagar.
4. Jammu.
5. Special Survey Circle, Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the jurisdiction of Ludhiana and Ferozepur Circle).

This Notification shall take effect from 13th August, 1963.

Explanatory Note.

The amendments have become necessary on account of re-organisation of the Appellate Ranges in the Commissioner's charge.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 45(F. No. 50/14/62-IT).]

J. RAMA IYER, Under Secy.

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 31st July, 1963

S.O. 2024.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following amendment in its Notification No. 32/F. No. 34/3/57-ED, dated the 25th January, 1958, namely,—

In the said Notification, for the words "Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circles, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam and Guntur", the words "Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circles, Hyderabad, Kakinada and Guntur" shall be substituted.

2. This Notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July, 1963.

Explanatory Note

(This note is not part of the Notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

This Notification has become necessary due to the shifting of the headquarters of the Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Vishakhapatnam from Vishakhapatnam to Kakinada.

[No. 17/F. No. 21/87/63-ED.]

P. K. GHOSH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

RUBBER CONTROL

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2025.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947), read with sub-rule (4) of rule 3 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. A. Seetharamiah, Industrial Adviser, Directorate General of Technical Development, Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination, in the place of Shri M. P. Cherian, as a member of the Rubber Board with effect from the 31st July, 1963 and upto the 5th November, 1964, and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.O. 2696, dated the 6th November, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification against S. No. 12, for the entry

"Shri M. P. Cherian, Group Manager, Kuttanad Plantations Limited, P.O. Box 82, Calicut (Kerala)",

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. A. Seetharamiah, Industrial Adviser, Directorate General of Technical Development, Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination, New Delhi".

[No. F. 15(2)Plant(B)/61.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2026.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1963.

2. In clause 9A of the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961—

(1) for sub-clause (1) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The Jute Commissioner may, by order, specify the minimum quantity of raw jute or any specified variety of jute, which a manufacturer shall—

(i) actually purchase during any specified period; and

(ii) have in his own possession during any specified period,

for the purpose of manufacture of jute textiles".

(2) In sub-clause (2) (b) for the words "the maximum quantity of raw jute", the words, brackets and figure "the maximum quantity of raw jute or the variety of jute to be specified under sub-clause (1)" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 4/10/J&C/62.]

A. G. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

Calcutta, the 6th July 1963

S.O. 2027.—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel licence No. E.223574/61, dated 8th August 1962 valued at Rs. 250 for the import of betelnuts (Sr. No. 30/Pt. IV) from the General Area except South and South West Africa granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice, by the said M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta, or any Bank, or any other party who may be interested in it.

The ground for the proposed cancellation is that the said licence was issued on the basis of I.V.C. Registration No. Cal/Ivc/Exemp/N-56/March 1963, dated 17th April 1962 which is alleged to have been got allotted in their favour by M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta on production of a false Income-tax Clearance Certificate. Had this fact been known to the licensing authority the licence would not have been issued.

In view of what is stated above M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta or any Bank or any other party, who may be interested in the said licence No. E.223574/61, dated 8th August 1962 are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.

[No. 55/63/CDN.]

S.O. 2028.—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel licence No. E.227924/61, dated 14th May 1962 valued at Rs. 500 for the import of Betelnuts (Sr. No. 30/Pt. IV) from the General Area except South and South West Africa granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice, by the said M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta, or any Bank, or any other party who may be interested in it.

The ground for the proposed cancellation is that the said licence was issued on the basis of I.V.C. Registration No. Cal/Ivc/Exemp/N-56/March 1963, dated 17th April 1962 which is alleged to have been got allotted in their favour by M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta on production of a false Income-tax Clearance Certificate. Had this fact been known to the licensing authority the licence would not have been issued.

In view of what is stated above M/s. Narain Prasad & Co., 208, Cross Street, Calcutta or any Bank or any other party, who may be interested in the said licence No. E.227924/61, dated 14th May 1962 are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.

[No. 55/63/CDN.]

NOTICE

Calcutta, the 28th June 1963

S.O. 2029.—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel licence No. A558965/62/AU-NS/CCI/AU/VII/C, dated 3rd December 1962 valued at Rs. 4,250 for the import of Rough Blanks other than Bifocal Blanks (Sr. No. 93-94/Pt. V) from all countries excluding Union of South Africa, and South West Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta to M/s. R. K. Industries Corporation, 34, Belilious Road, Howrah, unless sufficient cause against

this is furnished to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice, by the said M/s. R. K. Industries Corporation, 34, Belilious Road, Howrah, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in it. It is noticed that the licence in question was obtained by misrepresentation of facts.

In view of what is stated above M/s. R. K. Industries Corporation, 34, Belilious Road, Howrah, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in the said licence No. A558965/62/AU-NS/CCI/AU/VII/C, dated 3rd December 1962 are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licence.

[No. 78/63/CDN.]

| P. K. BISWAS, Dy. Chief Controller.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2030.—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel the licences—(i) No. G. 995321/59/GC/CCI/HQ, dated 6th October, 1959, valued Rs. 22,688/- and (ii) G. 995322/59/GC/CCI/HQ, dated 6th October, 1959 valued Rs. 39,815/-, for the import of (i) Burette and Bolling Flasks etc., and (ii) M.E.M. Switch Fuses etc., respectively, from the S.C. Area except South Africa, granted by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to M/s. Sethna Electric Supply Co., 151/4, Cavel Cross Lane, No. 6, Bombay-2, during the licensing period April—Sept. 1959, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports within ten days of the date of issue of this notice, by the said M/s. Sethna Electric Supply Co. or any Bank or any other party who may be interested in them.

2. The grounds for the proposed cancellation of the said licences are that the same have been obtained on misrepresentation of facts against fabricated documents.

3. In view of what is stated above, M/s. Sethna Electric Supply Co., or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in the said licences Nos. G. 995321/59/GC/CCI/HQ and G. 995322/59/GC/CCI/HQ both dated 6th October, 1959, are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licences and return them immediately to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Headquarters, New Delhi.

M/s. Sethna Electric Supply Co.,
151/4, Cavel Cross Lane No. 6,
Bombay-2.

[No. CCI/I(C)/7/63/1510.]

SUSHIL KUMAR,

Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports,
for Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 29th July 1963

S.O. 2031.—In partial modification of the then, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notification No. S.O. 2723, dated the 13th November 1959, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated the 12th December 1959, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for Pyrethrum Extracts, details of which are given in the schedule hereto annexed, has been revised. The revised rate of marking fee shall come into force with effect from 1 July 1963.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	Pyrethrum Extracts	IS : 1051-1957 Specification for Pyrethrum Extracts.	One Litre	4.5 nP. per unit with a minimum of Rs. 2600.00 for production during a calendar year.

[No. MD/18:2.]

S.O. 2032.—In supersession of the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notification No. S.O. 1442, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated the 24th June 1961, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the revised rate of marking fee as given in the Schedule hereto annexed. The revised rate of marking fee shall come into force with effect from 15 July 1963.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher Foam Type, Soda Acid Type and Carbon Tetrachloride type.	IS: 933-1959 Specification for Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Foam Type. IS: 934-1960 Specification for Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Soda Acid Type. IS: 935-1959 Specification for Portable Chemical Fire Extinguisher, Carbon Tetrachloride Type.	One	15 nP. per unit with a minimum of Rs. 1500.00 for production during a calendar year.

[No. MD/18:2.]

ERRATA

New Delhi, the 29th July 1963

S.O. 2033.—In the then, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, (Indian Standards Institution) Notification published under S.O. 1947 dated 4 July 1963 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated 13 July 1963, in Col. 5 of the Schedule, lines 2 and 3, for Rs. 500.00 read Rs. 2500.00.

[No. MD/18-2.]

S.O. 2034.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Indian Standards Institution) Notification published under S.O. 1657, dated the 7th June 1963 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated the 15th June 1963, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for the National Flag of India (Cotton Khadi) details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been revised. The revised rate of marking fee shall be effective from 7th June 1963.

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. & Title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1.	The National Flag of India (Cotton Khadi)	IS : 1-1951 Specific for the National Flag of India (Cotton Khadi)	One Square Metre* One Flag*	6 nP. 1.5 nP.

*Square Metre basis for all flags except motor car flag and unit flag basis for motor car flag.

[No. MD/18-2.]

S. K. SEN,
Head of the Certification Marks Division.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 3rd August 1963*

S.O. 2035—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. S.O. 3150 dated the 15th October, 1962 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 20th October, 1962 :

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| <i>For</i> | 7. Shri N.R. Srinivasan,
T.V.S. Singer,
Madurai. |
| <i>Read</i> | 7. Shri N.R. Srinivasan,
8, Griffiths Road,
T. Nagar.,
Madras-17. |

[No. 1(6)/L.Pr./62].

J. S. BAKHSHI, Under Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)*New Delhi, the 31st July 1963*

S.O. 2036.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Central Government under Section 624A of the Companies Act, 1956, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. S. Anwar, Assistant Company Prosecutor in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, as Company Prosecutor for the conduct of all prosecutions arising out of the Companies Act, 1956 in all the Courts in the union territory of Delhi except the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court.

[No. 46/19/63-CL.II.]

D. S. DANG, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)*New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963*

S.O. 2037.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules 1957, (hereafter referred to as the said Rules), the President hereby specifies :—

- (i) Shri S. R. Kharabanda, Regional Director, Northern Region, Department of Company Law Administration, Kanpur, as the authority who may impose all or any of the penalties specified in rule 13 of the said Rules, on Shri Amrit Lal who is holding a Central Civil post included in the General Central Service as a Lower Division Clerk in the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Delhi; and
- (ii) Shri B. S. Manchanda, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Industry, Department of Company Law Administration as the authority to whom the said Shri Amrit Lal may appeal against an order imposing upon him any of the penalties specified in rule 13 of the said rules.

[No. F.9(1)/O&M/63.]

By order of the President of India.

FAQIR CHAND, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)*New Delhi, the 5th August, 1963.*

S.O. 2038.—In continuation of Notification No. S.R.O. 903, dated 11th April, 1956 and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 448, of the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kora Chandy, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, on refused leave, to continue to be the part-time Official Liquidator attached to that Court from 11th May, 1963, to 7th September, 1963.

[No. 8(17)-Admn. II/61.]

P. B. SAHARYA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF MINES & FUEL

New Delhi, the 29th July 1963

S.O. 2039.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State to the Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority—Special Land Acquisition Officer, c/o Indian Refineries Limited, P.O. Hathidah, District Patna. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

State—Bihar. District—Monghyr. Thana—Lakhisarai.

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Kiul No. 122	231	0 270	Kiul No. 122— <i>contd.</i>	1486	0 060
	235	0 160		1484	0 060
	236	0 020		1485	0 140
	234	0 100		1483	0 185
	232	0 050		1481	0 030
	268	0 020		1533	0 100
	267	0 500		1534	0 095
	266	0 180		1535	0 100
	265	0 100		1531	0 200
	325	0 400		1530	0 070
	333	0 260		1536	0 090
	334	0 160		1537	0 080
	335	0 140		1538	0 240
	336	0 240		1539	0 130
	339	0 200		1540	0 100
	344	0 090		2912	0 130
	345	0 100		2911	0 110
	347	0 005		2910	0 250
	346	0 095		2929	0 035
	350	0 010		2930	0 050
	351	0 090		3019	0 145
	352	0 055		3025	0 205
	355	0 020		3026	0 140
	354	0 420		3027	0 220
	1774	0 180		3028	0 095
	1773	0 150		3029	0 090
	1601	0 030		3030	0 240
	1602	0 065		3229	0 105
	1603	0 035		3013	0 050
	1604	0 165			
	353	0 120	Makuna No. 123	I	0 100
	1605	0 005		23	0 270
	1606	0 160		25	0 235
	1607	0 005		24	0 025
	1608	0 195		26	0 090
	1610	0 045		29	0 380
	1494	0 090		28	0 125
	1493	0 270		53	0 005

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Makuna No. 123— <i>contd.</i>	54	0·050	Jai Nagar No. 124— <i>contd.</i>	1470	0·005
	52	0·040		1471	0·050
	50	0·070		1472	0·095
	60	0·090		1474	0·090
	61	0·030		1479	0·095
	62	0·210		1480	0·045
	63	0·015		1481	0·045
	65	0·020		1482	0·120
	66	0·015		1483	0·005
				1486	0·100
Jai Nagar No. 124	104	0·030		1487	0·100
	105	0·180		1485	0·090
	106	0·050		1495	0·015
	107	0·060		1497	0·100
	110	0·040		1498	0·040
	111	0·060		1499	0·030
	112	0·090		1500	0·015
	113	0·090		1501	0·020
	115	0·060		1502	0·005
	145	0·020		1503	0·255
	146	0·060		1509	0·120
	147	0·100		1510	0·050
	148	0·090		1511	0·390
	161	0·050		1513	0·005
	162	0·080		1515	0·250
	163	0·155		1517	0·110
	164	0·160		1576	0·040
	165	0·075		1518	0·100
	166	0·090		1519	0·020
	174	0·005		1529	0·035
	175	0·270		1528	0·100
	176	0·005		1572	0·035
	288	0·030		1527	0·185
	197	0·030		1526	0·095
	198	0·025		1525	0·590
	208	0·210		1524	0·015
	216	0·100			
	217	0·050	Silhat No. 86	177	0·945
	219	0·010		33	0·005
	220	0·200		35	0·245
	222	0·270		37	0·110
	223	0·100		29	0·335
	276	0·260		26	0·405
	275	0·030		74	0·140
	277	0·105		75	0·055
	278	0·075		108	0·020
	553	0·120		107	0·160
	554	0·120		110	0·270
	560	0·260		145	0·090
	566	0·085		146	0·055
	564	0·010		147	0·065
	565	0·570		151	0·140
	1444	0·035		153	0·175
	1445	0·110		154	0·390
	1448	0·050		155	0·140
	1449	0·080	Kharkuan No. 60	7	0·275
	1455	0·130		6	0·620
	1456	0·040		4	0·120
	1458	0·080		27	0·170
	1459	0·100		28	0·005
	1462	0·090		26	0·090
	1463	0·055		25	0·060
	1464	0·085		36	0·030
	1469	0·085		37	0·090

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Kharkuan No. 60—contd.	42	0.090	Itaun No. 57—contd.	1225	0.185
	43	0.310		1230	0.005
	52	0.170		1224	0.140
	55	0.005		1231	0.080
	53	0.110		1238	0.095
	48	0.210		1237	0.020
	65	0.010		1239	0.080
	66	0.010		1240	0.175
	67	0.060		1222	0.075
	70	0.005		1241	0.125
	80	0.120		1247	0.115
	79	0.130		1221	0.145
	78	0.090		1220	0.120
	77	0.120		1219	0.060
	74	0.005		1218	0.110
	104	0.090		1217	0.500
	105	0.090		1260	0.050
	106	0.060		1261	0.070
	107	0.030		1265	0.030
	108	0.040		1216	0.090
	109	0.120		1215	0.030
	113	0.020		1213	0.060
	114	0.025		1214	0.100
	115	0.085		1212	0.045
	117	0.005		1211	0.090
Jaupur No. 68 . . .	275	0.030		1206	0.100
	287	0.025		1207	0.200
	288	0.135		1210	0.650
	289	0.060		1209	0.020
	290	0.070		1208	0.090
	291	0.050		1204	0.015
Manpur No. 58 . . .	551	0.020		1126	0.030
	549	0.040		1125	0.050
	550	0.020		1124	0.050
	548	0.020		1128	0.055
	552	0.050		1127	0.030
	553	0.020		1123	0.050
	555	0.060		1129	0.110
	562	0.200		1133	0.240
	554	0.230		1122	0.45
	561	0.230		1134	0.100
	563	0.170		1135	0.015
Timaichak No. 59 . . .	1	0.170		1114	0.040
	5	0.050		1115	0.070
	6	0.070		1116	0.220
	7	0.020		1090	0.280
	63	0.220		1191	0.160
	64	0.050		1082	0.090
	65	0.180		1083	0.310
	66	0.200		1081	0.050
	67	0.275		1416	0.110
	77	0.055		1441	0.390
	76	0.110		1442	0.020
	75	0.040		1443	0.090
	82	0.050		1223	0.185
	80	0.070		1262	0.030
	81	0.310		1113	0.720
Itaun No. 57 . . .	1226	0.375	Itaun English No. 55 . . .	18	0.290
	1227	0.020		19	0.180
	1228	0.055		20	0.070
				22	0.040
				23	0.010
				21	0.120

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Itaun English No. 55— <i>contd.</i>	32	0·010	Ramal Bigha No. 51— <i>contd.</i>	613	0·210
	33	0·180		609	0·005
	34	0·280		608	0·160
Sangrampur No. 43	2456	0·140		607	0·115
	2455	0·430		604	0·190
	2454	0·015		603	0·005
	2457	0·040		602	0·210
	2458	0·100		627	0·210
	2462	0·060		599	0·095
	2445	0·215		598	0·030
	2444	0·335		1354	0·030
	2441	0·005		632	0·310
	2442	0·070		604	0·005
	2443	0·120	Bashuachak No. 50	199	0·045
	2707	0·050		200	0·065
	2706	0·055		204	0·415
	2705	0·040		215	0·075
	2704	0·040		216	0·060
	2703	0·060		221	0·270
	2700	0·100		222	0·235
	2702	0·015		226	0·105
	2701	0·040		244	0·250
	2699	0·070		245	0·115
	2697	0·32		251	0·255
	2698	0·070		250	0·265
	2688	0·150		249	0·060
	2687	0·070		392	0·090
	2686	0·015		391	0·050
	2685	0·250		390	0·215
	2683	0·030		386	0·040
	2684	0·090		385	0·140
	2681	0·100		383	0·090
	2680	0·155		382	0·060
	2679	0·070		380	0·005
	2678	0·015		381	0·095
	2677	0·150		384	0·015
	2676	0·060		396	0·060
	2675	0·045		407	0·060
	2674	0·050		406	0·075
	2673	0·040		405	0·330
	2672	0·060		404	0·005
	2665	0·465		401	0·065
	2664	0·020		402	0·100
	2666	0·15		249	0·055
	2663	0·090		380	0·005
	2659	0·390	Churaman Bigha No. 46	235	0·030
	2657	0·100		236	0·050
	2656	0·160		237	0·020
	2655	0·170		246	0·100
	2654	0·090		1193	0·12
	2653	0·240		247	0·315
	2651	0·350		256	0·015
	2650	0·125		255	0·11
	2800	0·030		253	0·01
	2801	0·220		263	0·09
	2462	0·030		262	0·20
	2457	0·015		261	0·03
				304	0·08
Ramal Bigha No. 51	495	0·110		300	0·04
	496	0·100		303	0·04
	497	0·075		302	0·05
	355	0·220		301	0·02
	616	0·280		310	0·05

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Churaman Bigha No. 46— <i>contd.</i>	314	0·04	Mananpur No. 96— <i>contd.</i>	596	0·005
	311	0·05		597	0·035
	312	0·07		598	0·045
	310	0·07		1301	0·035
	313	0·01		599	0·025
	318	0·14		600	0·12
	322	0·11		601	0·03
	323	0·10			
	339	0·095	Reota No. 49	1592	0·03
	338	0·14		1593	0·96
	342	0·12		1596	0·10
	341	0·025			
	343	0·04	Ghosi Kundi No. 84	19	0·030
	344	0·075		300	0·035
	345	0·06		297	0·240
	346	0·015		298	0·080
	349	0·01		313	0·025
	347	0·02		338	0·025
	358	0·02		294	0·040
	404	0·03		293	0·035
	566	0·10		292	0·120
	567	0·04		290	0·060
	568	0·03		289	0·170
	570	0·07		282	0·130
	571	0·02		280	0·130
	569	0·19		277	0·190
	578	0·02		276	0·265
	580	0·04		255	0·025
	581	0·02		822	0·025
	582	0·06		253	0·230
	583	0·07		254	0·030
	587	0·02		251	0·195
	586	0·04		250	0·160
	585	0·05		249	0·065
	599	0·05		827	0·125
	584	0·08		830	0·135
	598	0·01		831	0·150
	600	0·10		834	0·340
	604	0·02		835	0·540
	603	0·02		837	0·055
	602	0·05		838	0·040
	601	0·03		841	0·030
	649	0·04		811/920	0·710
	648	0·095		811/921	0·345
	650	0·005		811/922	0·060
	651	0·09			
	652	0·07	Mohankundi No. 81	801	0·500
	653	0·04		799	0·015
	657	0·12		804	0·320
	656	0·20		704	0·100
	659	0·20		807	0·495
	672	0·14		701	0·055
	676	0·18		811	0·060
	677	0·20		687	0·020
	678	0·10		686	0·685
	680	0·04		684	0·005
	681	0·13		682	0·090
	682	0·10		680	0·070
				679	0·170
Mananpur No. 96	590	0·01		675	0·500
	591	0·04		676	0·020
	592	0·05		677	0·045
	593	0·015		672	0·320
	595	0·05		420	0·270

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Mohankundi No. 81— <i>contd.</i>	661	0·100	Khutupor No. 78— <i>contd.</i>	754	0·170
	662	0·470		753	0·120
	663	0·110		752	0·090
	664	0·130		751	0·120
	822	0·090		774	0·070
	823	0·140		777	0·070
	824	0·030		781	0·110
	830	0·075		778	0·160
	829	0·200		863	0·370
	828	0·165			
	831	0·080	Bhuinka No. 35	612	0·345
	832	0·050		613	0·085
	833	0·080		614	0·060
				909	0·090
Raikundi No. 82	40	0·095	Gohri No. 65	81	0·170
	41	0·360		83	0·040
	53	0·360		79	0·140
	52	0·175		80	0·10
	63	0·140		62	0·100
	64	0·060		53	0·070
	65	0·110		52	0·050
	78	0·025		41	0·020
	77	0·100		40	0·460
	70	0·210		42	0·200
	69	0·125		43	0·010
	71	0·170		45	0·470
	72	0·135		779	0·050
	73	0·150		778	0·130
Khutupor No. 78	663	0·040		780	0·100
	669	0·005		783	0·080
	670	0·060		784	0·50
	671	0·090		782	0·140
	678	0·015		786	0·060
	673	0·050		749	0·050
	672	0·060		787	0·005
	674	0·050		748	0·210
	675	0·090		747	0·050
	677	0·170		793	0·080
	682	0·770		792	0·070
	650	0·430		797	0·060
	685	0·040		794	0·130
	686	0·160		796	0·030
	687	0·170		795	0·060
	688	0·050		987	0·010
	706	0·080		994	0·110
	705	0·07		990	0·040
	704	0·070		989	0·010
	703	0·125		991	0·190
	719	0·005		993	0·030
	720	0·030		1002	0·010
	702	0·050		1003	0·130
	701	0·005		1004	0·120
	742	0·150		1014	0·340
	741	0·010		1046	0·220
	743	0·150		1045	0·140
	745	0·200		1042	0·020
	746	0·250		1040	0·070
	747	0·030		1041	0·030
	759	0·190		1037	0·140
	757	0·180		1033	0·370
	756	0·080		1081	0·080
	755	0·10		1030	0·050
				1085	0·020

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Gohri No. 65— <i>contd.</i>	1080	0·010	Balahpur No. 62— <i>contd.</i>	31	0·195
	1082	0·005		175	0·130
	1083	0·200		212	0·005
	1084	0·040		207	0·035
	1090	0·140		176	0·005
	1091	0·030		205	0·025
	1092	0·180		206	0·070
	1037	0·020		209	0·015
	992	0·020		204	0·060
Dharampur No. 67	122	0·040		203	0·020
	121	0·045		201	0·105
	123	0·020		202	0·070
	124	0·190		196	0·060
	977	0·250		197	0·080
	978	0·020		187	0·090
	979	0·140		186	0·040
	1023	0·150		272	0·140
	1012	0·050		271	0·025
	1011	0·320		273	0·075
	1010	0·045		279	0·035
	1015	0·210		520	0·005
	1016	0·025		519	0·220
Balahpur No. 62	15	0·020		527	0·030
	16	0·100		528	0·190
	17	0·110		517	0·260
	13	0·020		543	0·035
	19	0·200		515	0·005
	11	0·030		516	0·040
	23	0·070		531	0·010
	24	0·090		536	0·150
	27	0·025		535	0·030
	25	0·010		537	0·370
	26	0·090		538	0·020
	29	0·015		539	0·020
	30	0·060		549	0·220
				551	0·030

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(1).]

S.O. 2040.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State to the Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority—Special Land Acquisition Officer, c/o Indian Refineries Limited, P.O. Hathidah, District Patna. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

State—Bihar			District—Monghyr			Thana—Jamui		
Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre			
Bariarpur No. 14 .	26 410 409 408 30 25 31 35 36 37 38 39 53 51 50 49 44 43 116 400 180 179 181 182 183 184 185 394 393 392 391 679 680	0.52 0.06 0.10 0.01 0.57 0.79 0.01 0.09 0.05 0.04 0.35 0.44 0.05 0.105 0.12 0.13 0.09 0.04 0.06 0.735 0.04 0.01 0.08 0.12 0.09 0.25 0.26 0.02 0.05 0.15 0.18 0.14 0.05	Mallepur No. 12— <i>contd.</i>	1527 1566 1565 1070 1568 1064 1063 1065 1066 1061 1058 1055	0.02 0.005 0.09 0.16 0.24 0.01 0.08 0.005 0.01 0.24 0.34 0.045			
			Kolhua No. 11 .	1725 1728 1730 1731 1732 1735 1739 1740 1695 1696 1694 1693 1679	0.19 0.10 0.13 0.13 0.20 0.19 0.19 0.15 0.04 0.005 0.14 0.005 0.605			
			Achhara No. 19 .	162 180 172 173 171 214 216 217 218 229 227 389 388 387 395 401 399 402 407	0.24 0.71 0.01 0.20 0.29 0.015 0.18 0.20 0.07 0.04 0.82 0.17 0.035 0.015 0.37 0.02 0.16 0.31 0.19			
Mallepur No. 12	1212 1339 1327 1332 1325 1262 1263 1264 1268 1266 1267 1281 1282 1464 1469 1471 1477 1488 1476 1498 1499 1504 1505 1506 1522 1524 1529 1528	0.035 0.022 0.32 0.665 0.055 0.39 0.11 0.03 0.09 0.01 0.34 0.65 0.05 0.045 0.79 0.04 0.63 0.01 0.15 0.045 0.235 0.055 0.20 0.19 0.14 0.19 0.13 0.125		Katauna No. 22 .	1248 1253 1245 1244 1243 1242 1352 1355 1346 1342 1341 1339 3251 3255	0.415 0.05 0.37 0.125 0.56 0.86 0.17 0.055 0.12 0.035 0.035 0.01 0.105 0.03		

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Katauna No. 22— <i>contd.</i>	3241	0.06	Bijuaahi No. 143	710	0.12
	3227	0.285		709	0.27
	3225	0.42		711	0.35
	3224	0.04		715	0.035
	3223	0.035		714	0.36
	3219	0.115	Kundhur No. 144		
	3207	0.015		159	0.065
	3208	0.10		296	0.11
	3217	0.015		665	0.09
	3209	0.16		666	0.15
	3214	0.105		667	0.08
	3213	0.095		668	0.215
	3212	0.04		669	0.045
	58	0.16		674	0.14
	3190	0.10		675	0.035
	3189	0.485		677	0.35
	3183	0.27		676	0.12
	3182	0.02		678	0.05
	3168	0.06		679	0.08
	3167	0.80		680	0.01
	3166	0.23		681	0.03
	3148	0.10		706	0.03
	3147	0.21		684	0.025
Katauna No. 22 . . .	3149	0.04	Ratnpur No. 137 . . .	189	0.12
	3146	0.23		190	0.04
	3145	0.22		191	0.005
	3144	0.20		192	0.30
	3143	0.37		193	0.12
	3639	0.09		194	0.005
	3649	0.53		242	1.835
	3657	0.16		230	0.03
	3658	0.38		232	0.08
	3670	0.11		234	0.065
	3667	0.06		238	0.04
	3669	0.28		258	0.01
	3674	0.11		259	0.03
	3676	0.99		260	0.10
	3735	0.26		261	0.04
	3734	0.78		262	0.195
	3738	0.20		281	0.335
	3737	0.02			
	3736	0.14			
	3744	0.27			
Narainpur No. 142	3745	0.21			
	3759	0.07			
	3764	0.92			
	3645	0.005		264	0.04
	72	0.42		279	0.245
	73	0.60		284	0.06
	82	0.005		286	0.005
	83	0.04		290	0.23
	84	0.06		288/4914	0.24
	68	0.02		311	0.05
	85	0.11		263	0.215
	86	0.03		312	0.12
	81	0.02		313	0.09
	87	0.13		316	0.47
	88	0.005		317	0.22
	89	0.23		319	0.14
	64	0.05		428	0.03
	95	0.12		431	0.04
	96	0.09		439	0.16
	97	0.49		438	0.09
	102	0.40		440	0.015
	104	0.06		441	0.12
				442	0.08

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Ratnpur No. 137.— <i>contd.</i>	450	0·345	Ratanpur No. 137.— <i>contd.</i>	553	0·73
	449	0·17		552	0·04
	448	0·165		4813	0·42
	452	0·40		4814	0·01
	455	0·06		4815	0·39
	454	0·08		4710	0·03
	458	0·155		4706	0·90
	459	0·435		4709	0·03
	465	1·12		4707	0·55
	469	0·03		4700	0·05
	468	0·54		4698	0·01
	470	0·28		3749	0·09
	480	0·05		3748	0·82
	481	0·03		3747	0·40
	485	0·33		3745	0·715
	484	0·20		3742	0·42
	486	0·20		3741	0·11
	517	0·44		4740	0·12
	520	0·08		3750	0·40
	523	0·70		3739	0·24
	524	0·04		2737	0·60
	526	0·39		3736	0·08
	536	0·05		3731	0·80
	535	0·13		3724	0·07
	530	0·13		3730	0·66
	531	0·03	Genadih No. 147	533	0·045
	532	0·16		537	0·265
	555	0·22		543	0·13
	554	0·12		544	0·145
	557	0·235			

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(2).]

S.O. 2041.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State to the Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority—Special Land Acquisition Officer, c/o Indian Refineries Limited, P.O. Hathidah, District Patna. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State—Bihar			District—Santhal Parganas			Thana—Madhupur		
Village with thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre			
Gangomarni No. 217	1	0·29	Gangomarni No. 217.— <i>contd.</i>	479B	0·17			
	15	0·66		476	0·005			
	479A	0·12		482	0·11			

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Gangomarni No. 217— <i>contd.</i>	483	0.13	Mahuadabar No. 277— <i>contd.</i>	10	0.01
	475	0.03		27	0.59
	484	0.15		38	0.25
	485	0.12		37	0.30
	486	0.06		36	0.16
	470	0.09		45	0.44
	469	0.05		52	0.03
	466	0.75		53	0.04
	549	0.06		34	0.065
	550	0.13		56	0.02
	552	0.25		55	0.08
	547A	0.01		54	0.005
	547B	0.03			
	547C	0.05			
	546	0.185			
	542A	0.40	Piprasol No. 276	10	0.04
	568A	0.06		22	0.005
	571	0.04		47	0.04
	572	0.05		50	0.28
	573	0.13		51	0.005
	568B	0.03		52A	0.02
	542B	0.05		52B	0.03
	480	0.02		52C	0.07
	467	0.02		52D	0.02
				52E	0.02
Mathura No. 218	401	0.10		68	0.06
	402	0.05		56	0.07
	406	0.16		57	0.08
	407	0.08		58	0.04
	411	0.04		61	0.06
	408	0.04		64	0.005
	410	0.09		86	0.01
	415	0.05		87	0.09
	416	0.04		85	0.005
	417	0.03		235A	0.02
	419	0.07		235B	0.36
	426	0.03		84	0.005
	428	0.03		236	0.11
	429	0.08		234	0.38
	430	0.03		233	0.06
	442	0.11		232	0.12
	427	0.002		231	0.17
	434	0.008		230	0.02
				228	0.58
Salaiya No. 278	63A	0.03		227	0.005
	63B	0.06		228B	0.07
	47	0.17		203	1.32
	48	0.06		202	0.09
	62	0.02		198	0.12
	64	0.04		197	0.09
	65	0.03		125	0.17
	66	0.15		195	0.02
	49	0.03		194	0.05
	61	0.01		192	0.165
	67	0.03		112	0.065
				136	0.02
Mahuadabar No. 277	3	0.03		137	0.06
	28	0.09		138	0.10
	6	0.05		628	0.09
	5	0.01		139	0.10
	8	0.02		141	0.09
	9	0.085		142	0.125
	12	0.04		88	0.01
	11	0.05		145	0.005

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Lalgarha No. 369— <i>contd.</i>	1491	0.19	Lalgarha No. 369— <i>contd.</i>	1765	0.06
	1492	0.72		1823	0.025
	1487	0.02		1827	0.04
	1485	0.02		1763	0.08
	1584	0.01		1764	0.04
	1583	0.03		1760	0.065
	1582	0.04		1759	0.03
	1581	0.03		1756	0.005
	1572	0.26		1758	0.10
	1573	0.005		1757	0.09
	1627	0.04		1843	0.10
	1570	0.12		1850	0.05
	1630	0.03		1851	
	1631	0.11			0.03
	1569	0.07		2371	
	1640	0.04		1849	0.02
	1639	0.03		1848	0.025
	1642	0.045		1851	0.08
	1641	0.09		1852	0.03
	1643	0.09		1853	0.015
	1675	0.18		1854	0.02
	1676	0.03		1855	0.025
	1677	0.13		447	0.10
	1678	0.25		1863A	0.05
	2375	0.11		1864	0.217
	1800	0.08		1866	0.07
	1810	0.01		1867	0.01
	1800	0.05		1865	0.10
				1868	0.10
	2418			1870	0.13
	1811	0.02		1894	0.12
	1812	0.02		1891	0.145
	1813	0.05		1884	0.055
	1818	0.02		1890	0.12
	1819	0.005		1885	0.28
	1820	0.07		2373	0.16
	1817	0.03		2165	0.17
	1821	0.01		2166	0.09
	1822	0.02		2167	0.175
	1769	0.005		2275	0.11
	1768	0.02		1863B	0.06

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(3).]

S.O. 2042.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State to the Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority—Special Land Acquisition Officer, c/o Indian Refineries Limited, P.O. Hathidah, District Patna. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

State—Bihar.			District—Monghyr.			Thana—Chakaj.		
Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre			
Mahapur No. 3 . .	1274	0.495	Mahapur No. 3—contd.	2974	0.04			
	1327	0.22		2973	0.01			
	1326	0.015		2972	0.02			
	1325	0.04		2971	0.115			
	1324	0.05		3019	0.06			
	1323	0.03		3015	0.02			
	1322	0.04		3018	0.085			
	1218	0.12		3020	0.10			
	1317	0.065		3017	0.025			
	1316	0.06		3026	0.035			
	1315	0.295		3025	0.01			
	1312	0.17		3033	0.005			
	1311	0.095		3032	0.05			
	1309	0.055		3026	0.04			
	1308	0.055		3028	0.14			
	1307	0.06		3031	0.01			
	1306	0.04		3036	0.035			
	1304	0.245		3037	0.08			
	1301	0.10		3038	0.005			
	1302	0.09		3045	0.015			
	1221	0.01		3046	0.065			
	1220	0.095		3043	0.05			
	1219	0.14		3044	0.015			
	1218	0.11		3042	0.005			
	1217	0.075		3051	0.08			
	1216	0.14		3052	0.005			
	1215	0.05		3055	0.01			
	1214	0.04		3050	0.02			
	1213	0.09		2822	0.170			
	1212	0.035		2824	0.130			
	1211	0.075		2827	0.100			
	1208	0.18		2828	0.015			
	1207	0.135		2808	0.060			
	1205	0.10		2826	0.095			
	1206	0.01		2811	0.020			
	1198	0.225		2810	0.070			
	1184	0.42		2809	0.085			
	1183	0.17		2638	0.025			
	2313	0.365		2639	0.175			
	2314	0.04		2640	0.130			
	2311	0.15		2641	0.030			
	2315	0.03		2627	0.080			
	2307	0.24		2626	0.050			
	2308	0.21		2594	0.910			
	2309	0.03		2592	0.030			
	2302	0.09		2593	0.050			
	2301	0.09		2588	0.225			
	2300	0.08		2587	0.585			
	2299	0.02		2449	0.045			
	2318	0.005		2450	0.200			
	2298	0.06		2451	0.125			
	2264	1.295		2452	0.130			
	2267	0.03		2459	0.260			
	2265	0.46		2471	0.040			
	2259	0.19		2460	0.030			
	2979	0.015		2470	0.090			
	2978	0.075		2469	0.020			
	2977	0.06		2468	0.095			
	2976	0.06		2465	0.020			
	2989	0.02		2466	0.050			
	2975	0.09		2467	0.045			
	2970	0.01		2424	0.060			

Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Mahapur No. 3—contd.	2423	0 080	Mahapur No. 3—contd.	62	0 040
	2419	0 200		187	0 080
	2417	0 120		58	0 110
	2415	0 095		188	0 280
	2416	0 050		192	0 150
	2414	0 060		57	0 30
	2413	0 070		194	0 070
	2409	0 070		59	0 040
	2408	0 220		195	0 010
	2407	0 060		291	0 070
	2406	0 030		286	0 050
	2401	0 295		285	0 210
	2400	0 260		294	0 020
	2405	0 060		296	0 245
	2404	0 080		298	0 070
	2402	0 080		297	0 060
	1494	0 030		307	0 080
	4069	1 835		304	0 270
	4070	0 150		322	0 140
	4068	1 34		309	0 460
	2834	0 010		324	0 050
	4077	1 775		323	0 160
	318	0 160		327	0 020
	302	0 310		326	0 120
	4	0 910		399	0 430
	5	1 070		400	0 035
	7	0 020		405	0 250
	17	0 310		402	0 630
	12	0 270		22	0 720
	11	0 060		33	0 465
	20	0 070		43	0 385
	20/238	1 080		44	0 240
	44	0 100		108	0 085
	70	0 060		109	0 220
	69	0 200		116	0 040
	83	0 150		131	0 645
	84	0 180		127	0 180
	85	0 010		134	0 150
	86	1 180		136	0 340
	66	0 080		137	0 250
	179	0 030		141	0 090
	180	0 160		143	0 190
	182	0 200			

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(4).]

New Delhi, the 1st August 1963

S.O. 2043.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State— West Bengal Dist.— Burdwan Tehsil/Thana—Jamurja

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Bijpur, J.L. 35	1	·10	Bijpur, J.L. 35—contd.	1562	·15
	2	·36		1563	·12
	4	·03		1564	·12
	6	·18		1565	·22
	10	·14		1566	·08
	11	·07		1567	·05
	12	·08		1568	·05
	13	·005		1569	·17
	194	1·41		1580	·13
	197	·17		1581	·02
	198	·09		1584	·33
	199	·19		1589	·26
	201	·05		1592	·25
	210	·10		1593	·005
	230	·005		1598	·20
	839	·12		1599	·13
	840	·30		1609	·02
	865	·005		1610	·17
	866	·01		1614	·18
	867	·01		1615	·20
	868	·11		1617	·13
	869	·25		1621	·03
	870	·03		1623	·13
	871	·02			
	873	·04	Tapasi, J.L. 53	211	·09
	874	·01		240	·20
	882	·15		244	·06
	1059	·11		1105	·28
	1065	·23		1111	·25
	1066	·08		1159	·30
	1067	·11			
	1068	·08	Ninga, J.L. 28	1189	·11
	1069	·15		1190	·04
	1070	·04		1192	·09
	1097	·07		1193	·41
	1098	·01		1195	·07
	1099	·01		1196	·03
	1100	·09		1216	·09
	1101	·01		1226	·11
	1102	·07		1227	·06
	1106	·06		1228	·07
	1107	·02		1230	·07
	1111	·02		1231	·03
	1112	·08		1234	·08
	1114	·01		1235	·09
	1115	·11		1236	·005
	1116	·01		1237	·02
	1117	·005		1242	·08
	1121	·10		1246	·23
	1129	·58		1247	·10
	1136	·04		1249	·05
	1445	·05		1250	·05
	1446	·36		1251	·14
	1447	·04		1252	·05
	1547	·24		1253	·15
	1548	·06		1254	·01
	1549	·03		1255	·10
	1561	·12		1271	·03
				1272	·12

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Ninga, J.L. 28, contd.	1273 1274 1275	·15 ·04 ·03	Mithapur, J.L. 32—contd.	102 106 107 108 109 111 112 113 114 116 135 136 138 139 140 185 194 195 196	·11 ·10 ·14 ·10 ·04 ·11 ·11 ·01 ·14 ·14 ·24 ·30 ·26 ·02 ·26 ·08 ·12 ·03 ·06
Sripur, J.L. 24	1857 1859 1861 1862 1863 1869	·01 ·23 ·12 ·12 ·05 ·03			
Katagarya, J.L. 34	162	·13			
Khashkhola, J.L. 27	193 194 216 222 223 224 225 226 253 270 272 273 277 290 292 293 294 295 296 358 458 463 464 465 466 467 509 510 523 524 533 536 540 541 576	·34 ·04 ·11 ·14 ·04 ·23 ·07 ·15 ·03 ·005 ·21 ·23 ·13 ·24 ·005 ·13 ·25 ·05 ·01 ·04 ·09 ·30 ·005 ·22 ·13 ·01 ·35 ·16 ·005 ·23 ·11 ·20 ·005 ·29 ·40	Banali, J.L. 31	617 618 622 630 631 632 634 766 767 768 769 770 771 793 806 807 815 816 823 824 825 837 838 839 840 841 879 883 886 889 890 2616 2617 2618 2646 2647 2648 2649 2714 2763 2764 2765 2838	·18 ·13 ·01 ·30 ·08 ·05 ·12 ·005 ·06 ·07 ·04 ·15 ·12 ·18 ·07 ·30 ·10 ·19 ·07 ·07 ·005 ·07 ·03 ·13 ·12 ·02 ·07 ·49 ·23 ·12 ·005 ·18 ·03 ·01 ·20 ·18 ·15 ·02 ·19 ·03 ·18 ·31 ·11
Balanpur, J.L. 36	71 74 219 221 878	·02 ·05 ·005 ·005 ·06			
Mithapur, J.L. 32	77 80 88 89 91 92 100 101	·06 ·06 ·22 ·05 ·63 ·21 ·14 ·02			

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. Plo No.)	Extent (Area)
Banali, J.L. 31— <i>Contd.</i>	3222	·005	Goba, J. L. 26— <i>Contd.</i>	461	·01
	3226	·25		462	·11
	3229	·03		463	·13
	3231	·13		464	·32
	3233	·02		466	·11
	3234	·04		467	·30
	3235	·05		468	·02
	3236	·06	Kunustara, J.L. 34	15	·28
	3237	·02		16	·005
	3238	·08		17	·02
	3256	·21		20	·18
	3257	·14		21	·24
	3261	·09		89	·15
	3342	·06		90	·14
	3343	·08		92	·15
	3344	·08		126	·05
	3345	·15		127	·11
	3346	·04		128	·02
	3347	·39		129	·02
	3349	·38		136	·34
	3641	·28		137	·04
	3642	·06		138	·05
	3644	·09		154	·34
Satgram, J.L. 33	5	·14		155	·21
	6	·07		156	·19
	8	·23		157	·32
	9	·09		162	·07
	10	·11		386	·46
	11	·14		394	·005
	50	·08		395	·12
	52	·81		396	·04
	53	·15		397	·01
	57	·81		398	·01
	354	·005		399	·10
	356	·02		403	·005
	357	·11		413	·27
	358	·03		414	·005
	359	·03		415	·03
	360	·04		621	·10
	365	·19		622	·02
	366	·27		623	·01
Bagra, J.L. 30	4	·06		627	·03
	6	·17		628	·11
	9	·02		629	·17
	10	·27		639	·07
	11	·005		645	·20
	12	·02		647	·22
	20	·13		660	·32
				732	·01
Goba, J.L. 26	273	·08		734	·02
	280	·57		746	·10
	325	·01		749	·15
	327	·57		750	·13
	328	·26		751	·07
	332	·01		754	·05
	344	·13		755	·05
	345	·13		756	·45
	349	·14		757	·01
	354	·28		758	·42
	355	·14		759	·04
	356	·04		760	·04
	458	1·42		785	·17

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Kunustara, J.L. 54— <i>contd.</i>	787	·09	Kunustara, J.L. 54— <i>contd.</i>	859	·01
	843	·61		865	·05
	847	·11		867	·12
	848	·04		869	·11
	855	·39		941	·25
	856	·24		1249	·005
	857	·25			

[No. 31/33/63-ONG(1).]

S.O. 2044.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17, in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State.—West Bengal Dist.—Midnapore

Tehsil/Thana.—Tamluk

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Sadichak, J.L. 53 . .	38	·06	Nil Kuntia, J.L. 52— <i>contd.</i>	106	·04
	39	·18		107	·01
	40	·08		553	·04
	41	·12		554	·09
	42	·08		555	·14
	67	·15		556	·08
	68	·05		557	·15
	71	·005		558	·11
	72	·20		559	·12
	73	·08		560	·06
	75	·11		561	·04
	76	·20		563	·13
	233	·15		564	·19
				600	·08
Nil Kuntia, J.L. 52 . .	20	·14		601	·10
	87	·05		602	·13
	94	·04		604	·05
	96	·04		605	·18
	97	·13		619	·01
	103	·07		637	·01
	104	·06		638	·11
	105	·05		639	·08
				640	·02

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Nil Kuntia, J.L. 52— <i>conid.</i>	642	04	Nil Kuntia, J.L. 53— <i>conid</i>	2858	19
	644	01		2859	08
	645	12		2860	06
	649	22		2861	08
	650	03		2864	22
	652	03		2865	06
	653	13		2867	14
	654	16		2880	20
	666	05		2895	17
	684	09		2896	20
Nil Kuntia, J.L. 53	843	04		2897	34
	903	03		2898	32
	907	01		2909	22
	908	04		2910	13
	909	08		2911	12
	910	09		2912	13
	911	09		2913	08
	912	05		2914	05
	913	005		2915	17
	914	04		2917	06
	915	10		2925	22
	916	06		2926	08
	919	01		2927	04
	962	01		2929	005
	964	22		2934	04
	965	16		2946	21
	966	15		2947	08
	968	15		2948	09
	969	04		2949	19
	1009	01		2950	10
	1023	01		2954	24
	1025	18		2955	03
	1041	42		2963	05
	1051	08		2965	01
	1052	03		2966	05
	1053	10		2971	06
	1054	10		2973	02
	1094	30		2974	02
	1099	08		2975	10
	1100	12		2976	09
	1101	03		2987	22
	1538	06		2988	11
	1577	04		2990	04
	1583	02		3003	08
	1584	03	Kantibar, J.L. 58	10	05
	1585	01		27	03
	1586	01		28	09
	1587	01		29	08
	1588	02		30	03
	1589	34		31	07
	1590	01		37	02
	1591	01		38	02
	1593	02		39	02
	1594	01		42	04
	1595	02	Harasankar Khamar Chak,		
	1596	01	J.L. 59	1474	18
	1651	04		1479	005
	1655	18		1480	03
	1656	02		1481	11
	1657	01		1482	11
	1658	07		1509	04
	1659	03		1510	07

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Pot No.)	Extent (Area)
Harasankar Khamar Chak, J.L. 59— <i>contd.</i>	1514	·08	Dakshinusatpur J.L. 60— <i>contd.</i>	1252	·16
	1515	·10		1253	·14
	1516	·04		1259	·05
	1517	·06		1260	·03
	1518	·17		1261	·11
	1546	·26		1264	·20
	1547	·13		1265	·14
	1557	·19		1266	·07
	1558	·15		1267	·03
	1559	·06		1268	·06
	1577	·07		1581	·10
	1587	·03		1583	·12
	1588	·02		1584	·12
	1631	·04		1585	·03
	1632	·07		1586	·05
	1633	·21		1587	·05
	1634	·08		1588	·10
	1648	·04		1604	·06
	1649	·03		1605	·04
	1650	·02		1606	·11
	1651	·06		1607	·07
	1652	·11		1616	·14
	1667	·11		1658	·01
	1668	·13		1659	·14
	1669	·26		1697	·08
	1673	·005		1721	·03
	1674	·17	Rajgoda, J.L. 100	45	·10
	1675	·11		249	·01
	1676	·20		262	·14
	1769	·08		263	·25
	1770	·03		267	·35
	1771	·01		272	·24
	1772	·28		273	·18
	1773	·06		274	·12
	1774	·05		283	·18
	1775	·03		284	·16
	1776	·13		287	·10
	1777	·005		288	·02
	1888	·02		290	·06
	949	·06		291	·09
	950	·005		295	·07
	951	·06		296	·22
	1005	·16		298	·20
	1007	·07		304	·26
	1008	·14		305	·04
Dakshinusatpur, J.L. 60	1009	·26		307	·12
	1010	·01		308	·10
	1011	·10		309	·02
	1012	·07		310	·18
	1013	·07		311	·07
	1014	·07		461	·04
	1019	·14		463	·16
	1020	·01		464	·24
	1021	·04		465	·07
	1022	·10		466	·38
	1238	·20		555	·06
	1239	·12	Padampur, J.L. 99	66	·11
	1241	·06		89	·06
	1242	·04		95	·22
	1244	·16		96	·03
	1245	·10		97	·07
	1246	·03		101	·15

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Padmpur, J.L. 99— <i>contd.</i>	102	·41	Bali Kalua, J.L. 93	154	·06
	103	·17		155	·10
	104	·13		156	·02
	105	·12		157	·10
	107	·14		193	·05
	108	·03		348	·04
	109	·09		349	·20
	110	·26		350	·45
	365	·01		352	·11
	366	·29		356	·19
	367	·28		357	·01
	368	·01		358	·03
	389	·04		359	·05
	390	·04		360	·06
	391	·12		364	·14
	392	·09		365	·05
	393	·05		366	·12
	478	·04		367	·10
	480	·03		368	·04
	482	·08		390	·06
	488	·01		393	·12
	489	·11		394	·10
	490	·03		395	·01
	491	·10		403	·06
	492	·11		404	·05
	495	·06		405	·03
	496	·04		406	·02
	500	·12		407	·10
	501	·21		408	·09
	503	·13	Narshing Kalua, J.L. 94	413	·10
	504	·01		501	·04
	499	·08		502	·08
	595	·08		503	·05
	596	·03		504	·06
	599	·005		506	·06
	600	·04		507	·07
	601	·05		508	·08
	602	·04		509	·14
	603	·03		512	·01
	604	·04		513	·09
	606	·10		514	·10
	607	·04		515	·03
	608	·04		516	·07
	609	·02		524	·14
	610	·01		525	·04
	611	·005		526	·24
	622	·005	Amgechhya, J.L. 95	50	·03
Ram'kalua, J.L. 97	58	·29		177	·005
	59	·05		178	·02
	61	·04		333	·01
	64	·05		334	·01
	65	·05		335	·03
	66	·04		336	·04
	67	·04		337	·03
	68	·04		338	·05
	69	·09		339	·01
	70	·09		340	·02
	73	·10		341	·05
	74	·09		342	·03
	75	·17		343	·12
	788	·14		344	·03
	789	·02		345	·04
				348	·03

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey N (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Amgechhya, J.L. 95.— <i>contd.</i>	351	·03	Raohaballavpur, J.L. 137.— <i>contd.</i>	527	·08
	354	·16		528	·02
	355	·06		534	·01
	388	·14		536	·10
	391	·05		537	·01
	392	·02		538	·04
	393	·05		539	·11
	394	·03		540	·01
	395	·01		548	·07
	396	·005		549	·13
	400	·06		552	·01
	403	·08		579	·005
	403	·12		580	·10
	409	·10		581	·06
	410	·01			
	411	·02	Bhubaneswarpur, J.L. 146	49	·08
	412	·10		53	·01
	413	·07		63	·09
	415	·01		64	·08
	433	·05		66	·02
	434	·22		67	·06
	435	·08		68	·03
	436	·14		69	·005
	437	·01		71	·18
	449	·05		72	·02
	450	·04		89	·05
	451	·03		100	·13
	452	·03		135	·08
	453	·02		166	·03
	454	·03		137	·04
	455	·12		138	·05
	456	·16		139	·09
	458	·11		140	·06
	459	·12		141	·10
	460	·19		149	·02
	461	·01		150	·04
	471	·04		151	·01
	472	·22		155	·06
	477	·01		156	·03
	478	·21		216	·10
	479	·17		217	·06
	480	·06		218	·02
	677	·06		219	·02
	972	·05		474	·16
Banhichar, J.L. 136	740	·06		476	·03
	742	·01		477	·005
	743	·18		479	·08
	756	·04		488	·08
	757	·32		489	·03
	763	·04		490	·07
	764	·12		491	·08
	765	·14		492	·02
	766	·08		494	·01
	767	·10		495	·12
	768	·24		594	·11
	769	·02		595	·005
	1066	·09		1655	·11
				1656	·02
Raohaballavpur, J.L. 137.	521	·01		1657	·03
	522	·08		1658	·08
	523	·04		1659	·07
	524	·09		1660	·01
	525	·10		1670	·03
	526	·01		1671	·03

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Bar Padam Basan, J.L. 145	4 136 137 138 139 157 158 159 160 161 162 171 172 173 174 176 190 193 194 195 196 201 202 203 204 205 218 219 220 221 222 223 227 237 238 239 240 242 243 344 877	.03 .03 .04 .05 .06 .03 .05 .06 .22 .04 .03 .01 .03 .04 .07 .08 .20 .01 .12 .06 .02 .005 .04 .03 .01 .01 .03 .05 .04 .03 .01 .07 .005 .01 .03 .01 .04 .06 .10 .06	Padam basan, J.L. 144--Contd.	476 477 479 484 485 486 488 489 517 518 519 522 526 527 528 544 545 546 568 569 576 577 578 579 580 586 612 613 614 615 633 636 2409 2414 2415 2464	.32 .08 .07 .02 .32 .04 .08 .10 .05 .05 .06 .21 .03 .05 .12 .01 .36 .01 .16 .09 .14 .07 .07 .07 .04 .06 .17 .01 .10 .13 .01 .02 .04 .05 .08 .08
			Nischint abasan, J.L. 147	1276 1282 1756 1757 1758 1759	.01 .05 .02 .07 .16 .005
Padambasan, J.L. 144	21 22 23 24 111 113 114 115 116 117 118 126 127 128 129 154 155 156 157 159 475	.01 .19 .18 .09 .06 .17 .10 .16 .01 .02 .01 .11 .21 .13 .02 .04 .07 .02 .01 .14 .11	Daharpur, J.L. 276	31 32 78 83 84 85 86 88 89 91 102 103 104 105 106 160 163 164 165 166	.12 .14 .16 .01 .005 .05 .17 .10 .19 .02 .21 .06 .005 .05 .02 .005 .08 .05 .04 .04

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Doharpur, J.L. 276— <i>contd.</i>	167	·02	Dharinda J.L. 279— <i>contd.</i>	1269	·18
	171	·03		1274	·03
	256	·02		1275	·12
	257	·005		1276	·07
	258	·05		1282	·03
	259	·03		1283	·10
	260	·09		1284	·02
	261	·05		1293	·005
	262	·14		1295	·06
	263	·02		1296	·10
	264	·11		1297	·04
	267	·01		1298	·04
	268	·05		1299	·08
	498	·005		1317	·22
				1318	·01
Dharinda, J.L. 279	101	·02		1319	·01
	107	·20		1320	·10
	820	·08		1331	·01
	821	·19		1818	·08
	822	·04		1860	·01
	827	·03		1861	·12
	828	·03		1862	·08
	829	·05		1863	·07
	830	·04		1864	·02
	831	·02		1865	·005
	832	·15		1871	·08
	876	·02		1872	·15
	877	·05		1873	·11
	878	·11		1874	·07
	879	·10			
	880	·005	Kapasbarya, J.L. 283	1	·06
	962	·02		10	·10
	963	·04		11	·34
	964	·12		12	·04
	965	·01		20	·06
	966	·06		22	·12
	967	·04		23	·06
	969	·03		24	·02
	970	·16		29	·16
	973	·02		30	·02
	1040	·10		51	·03
	1041	·01		52	·12
	1043	·03		53	·18
	1045	·08		54	·06
	1046	·08		68	·10
	1048	·12		249	·01
	1049	·01		250	·06
	1050	·04		251	·03
	1178	·03		252	·05
	1197	·04		253	·02
	1245	·02		284	·12
	1246	·03		285	·01
	1247	·05		288	·07
	1248	·08		289	·10
	1249	·08		290	·08
	1250	·20		291	·03
	1252	·005		293	·10
	1253	·12		294	·01
	1254	·005		295	·05
	1255	·09		298	·06
	1256	·10		300	·22
	1257	·10		301	·005
	1268	·06		308	·03
				309	·005

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Kapasbarya, J.L. 283— <i>Contd.</i>	465	·04	Kapasbarya, J.L. 283— <i>contd.</i>	1467	·04
	466	·02		1468	·01
	467	·12		1514	·02
	468	·10		1524	·01
	469	·01		1537	·01
	470	·01		1538	·05
	534	·12		1540	·08
	538	·05		1542	·01
	539	·05		1543	·01
	540	·04		1544	·08
	541	·18		1546	·08
	542	·10		1548	·01
	543	·20		1549	·005
	544	·10		1550	·14
	545	·43		1552	·01
	576	·10		1558	·10
	577	·04		1578	·10
	578	·05		1598	·005
	579	·08		1610	·14
	580	·01		1611	·07
	747	·08		1612	·04
	749	·28		1613	·28
	770	·30		1620	·03
	816	·03		1621	·08
	817	·04		1622	·08
	818	·08		1623	·14
	819	·03		1624	·04
	822	·02		1629	·07
	824	·19		1630	·02
	825	·16		1631	·12
	826	·005		1632	·04
	846	·10		1633	·05
	847	·08		1634	·05
	850	·10		1635	·005
	851	·04		1650	·08
	853	·06		1651	·02
	855	·22		1652	·08
	856	·16		1653	·08
	1414	·005		1688	·03

[No. 31/33/63-ONG(2).]

S.O. 2045.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

State—West Bengal Dist—Burdwan			SCHEDULE Tehsil/Thana — Burdwan		
Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Chandul, J.L. 14	5	·005	Amar, J.L. 13—contd.	2774	·07
	7	·23		2775	·09
	8	·18		2776	·07
	25	·03		2813	·23
	26	·14		2814	·01
	27	·06		2822	·24
	28	·08		2840	·25
	29	·18		2841	·12
	30	·01		2844	·20
	31	·14		2845	·12
	57	·005		2847	·14
	59	·18		2848	·27
	60	·28		2849	·01
	65	·25		3005	·01
	66	·13		3006	·46
	67	·18		3007	·05
	68	·16		3042	·05
	85	·01		3043	·14
	86	·46		3044	·22
	87	·02		3045	·03
	88	·10		3047	·27
	89	·09		3049	·005
	90	·03		3050	·30
	94	·02		3069	·005
	248	·47		3071	·08
	252	·03		3072	·10
	253	·17		3073	·22
	270	·24		3074	·13
	271	·33		3075	·11
	283	·10		3088	·17
	288	·20		3089	·29
	289	·12		3090	·15
	297	·06		3091	·13
	298	·06		3092	·11
	299	·06		3093	·005
	300	·04		3094	·13
	302	·06		3095	·005
	303	·08		3116	·20
	304	·03		3117	·19
	305	·23		3118	·38
	306	·05		3120	·19
	307	·26		3121	·06
	310	·27		3122	·16
	1530	·05		3141	·01
				3142	·19
Amar, J. L. 13	2706	·005		5141	·14
	2707	·05		5142	·16
	2708	·02		5143	·24
	2709	·13		5144	·20
	2710	·18		5145	·13
	2711	·03		5151	·15
	2735	·005		5153	·27
	2736	·11		5154	·14
	2737	·12		5155	·01
	2738	·13	Talit, J. L. 10	4	·06
	2739	·005		4465	·005
	2748	·13		4471	·17
	2749	·05		4497	·08
	2750	·05		4498	·02
	2751	·03		4501	·21
	2770	·13		4502	·04
	2771	·27		4503	·32
	2772	·12		4504	·02

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Talit, J. L. 10-- <i>contd.</i>	4505	'25	Saraitikar, J.L. 46-- <i>contd.</i>	507	'005
	4506	'005		508	'35
	4507	'005		509	'005
	4508	'32		512	'33
	4537	'20		513	'02
	4538	'03		518	'10
	4542	'06		519	'02
	4543	'01		521	'11
				993	'03
Nutangram, J. L. 12	1409	'15		2003	'01
	1412	'30		2005	'11
	1413	'19		2006	'05
	1414	'13		2007	'06
	1416	'08		2009	'01
	1417	'13		2014	'14
	1421	'03		2015	'10
	1433	'17		2016	'01
	1434	'06		2017	'20
	1442	'05		2018	'01
	1443	'15		2024	'01
	1444	'005		2025	'005
	1452	'05		2026	'29
	1453	'10		2027	'005
	1454	'01		2032	'14
	1455	'23		2081	'29
	1457	'08		2082	'34
	1459	'16		2086	'01
	1460	'17		2088	'12
	1462	'07		2089	'02
	1463	'11		2090	'24
	1466	'13		2107	'005
	1467	'14		2108	'02
	1475	'10		2109	'37
				2110	'10
Bedchhala J.L. 45	8	'26		2123	'30
				2124	'31
Saraitikar, J.L. 46	310	'23		2125	'13
	312	'17		2132	'22
	313	'10		2133	'07
	314	'08		2134	'36
	315	'01		2135	'02
	318	'17		2136	'02
	320	'28		2137	'005
	321	'06		2139	'01
	335	'12		2205	'10
	336	'21		2216	'02
	337	'01		2217	'10
	352	'25		2218	'29
	353	'18		2219	'50
	375	'02		2243	'08
	377	'21		2244	'005
	378	'08		2245	'24
	379	'06		2246	'20
	384	'03		2251	'19
	445	'17		2253	'01
	446	'05		2256	'21
	449	'09		2257	'23
	450	'05		2258	'10
	452	'08		2259	'20
	453	'01		2282	'21
	454	'12			
	455	'13			
	463	'03	Mirzapur, J.L. 66	1033	'04
	464	'10		1034	'34

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Nari, J.L. 70— <i>contd.</i>	2650	·08	Dangachhia, J.L. 73— <i>contd.</i>	148	·07
	2651	·21		149	·08
	2288	·01		151	·01
	2289	·48		152	·43
	2890	·18		180	·11
	2891	·03		181	·01
	2892	·20		182	·18
	2900	·005		183	·08
	2901	·12		185	·01
	2902	·16		190	·08
	2903	·01		191	·005
	2906	·29		192	·05
	2907	·01		194	·11
	2908	·31		195	·23
	2909	·21		197	·09
	2913	·13		203	·16
	1917	·07		204	·01
	2918	·09		206	·11
	2919	·01		317	·02
	2920	·01		318	·13
	2921	·005		319	·09
	2922	·03		320	·07
	3003	·02		321	·05
	3004	·03		380	·23
	3005	·17		381	·14
	3006	·10		382	·11
	3007	·14		386	·24
	3008	·09		387	·25
	3009	·05		389	·19
	3018	·005		406	·04
	3019	·07			
	2020	·13	Bamchandaipur, J.L. 74	1055	·15
	3021	·13		1056	·005
	3022	·05			
	3028	·01			
Kalyanpur, J.L. 71	70	·005	Gangpur, J.L. 88	72	·08
	72	·19		78	·25
	73	·01		81	·01
	74	·19		82	·09
	78	·11		83	·01
	79	·02		84	·06
	82	·01		85	·13
	84	·04		86	·12
	85	·09		91	·43
	86	·11		106	·05
	105	·16		107	·14
	182	·12		108	·005
	183	·01		110	·12
	184	·15		111	·09
	185	·15		1198	·16
	186	·10		1213	·005
	187	·01		1214	·02
				1215	·03
				1216	·23
				1230	·01
Dangachhia, J.L. 73	117	·07		1259	·09
	127	·10		1260	·10
	128	·03		1261	·03
	129	·24		1262	·03
	131	·02		1264	·11
	143	·03	Gat gpur, J.L. 74— <i>contd.</i>	1265	·03
	144	·20		1266	·04
	145	·13		1267	·13

Village	Survey (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Gangpur, J.L. 74— <i>contd.</i>	1268	·17	Joteram, J.L. 89— <i>contd.</i>	249	·09
	1272	·25		250	·26
	1273	·13		252	·11
	1274	·11		253	·23
	1275	·05		254	·15
	1282	·005		260	·14
	1285	·03		272	·14
	1286	·05		274	·15
	1288	·17		1172	·06
	1389	·06	Durgabati, J.L. 90 .	459	·29
	1363	·30		463	·43
	1364	·22		464	·06
	1388	·21		532	·34
	1289	·13		533	·17
	1390	·10		535	·14
	1391	·03		536	·005
	1397	·11		538	·13
	1398	·15		539	·17
	1399	·19		540	·005
	1415	·15		1272	·33
	1416	·14		1276	·27
	1417	·12		1277	·05
	1418	·04		1280	·11
	1419	·11		1281	·13
	1420	·08		1282	·14
	1437	·08		1283	·11
	1438	·17	Kandarsona, J.L. 86	1515	·25
	1439	·12		1516	·005
	1460	·19		1527	·23
	1461	·17		1528	·18
	1463	·21		1539	·08
	1464	·06		1540	·21
	1467	·27		1586	·93
	1468	·17		1587	·12
	1508	·21		1588	·07
Aswathagaria, J.L. 92	45	·39		1589	·09
	46	·10		1590	·08
	47	·01		1591	·09
	48	·34		1598	·13
	49	·19		1599	·08
	52	·10		1601	·005
	53	·30		1678	·03
	54	·005		1683	·02
	55	·04		1686	·15
	84	·03		1687	·08
	86	·12		1688	·06
	87	·05		1705	·48
	88	·02		1712	·15
	361	·10		1715	·25
Joteram J.L. 89 .	177	·005		1718	·18
	179	·09		1719	·07
	180	·28		1720	·03
	181	·07		1741	·17
	182	·05		1782	·16
	215	·15		1786	·09
	218	·12		1787	·16
	222	·30	Amra, J.L. 156 .	47	·17
	224	·09		48	·08
	226	·28		49	·13
	248	·03		50	·10
				57	·10

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Amra, J.L. 156— <i>contd.</i>	58	22	Saktigarh, J L. 155	81	01
	60	10		82	02
	61	21		87	21
	62	03		88	09
	71	11		91	02
	1585	30		100	02
	1586	11		101	12
	1587	11		102	08
	1588	07		134	11
	1590	04		135	13
	1603	16		141	03
	1604	02		143	03
	1605	16		145	02
	1606	24		146	02
	1607	05		147	03
	1608	25		148	06
	1609	14		149	05
	1610	08		151	13
	1687	03		152	08
	1688	03		153	06
	1689	02		299	36
	1690	13		300	18
	1691	15			
	1698	07	Purunda, J L. 154	1535	07
	1699	10		1536	04
	1700	10		1537	10
	1701	02		1539	20
	1702	02		1542	05
	1705	02		1543	07
	1706	04		1547	03
	1707	15		1548	05
	1708	03		1549	12
	2023	01		1550	06
	2024	14		1551	10
	2026	02		1552	02
	2027	06		1554	12
	2028	08		1555	05
	2029	12		1556	02
	2030	12		1559	06
	2036	02		1562	12
	2037	13		1563	13
	2038	13		1564	14
	2039	08		1565	05
	2040	03		1566	05
	2041	01		1567	05
	2042	09		1568	06
	2043	05		1569	19
	2046	01		1573	005
	2047	11		1576	20
	2048	16		1577	05
	2063	01		1578	09
	2109	04		1584	08
	2110	35		1585	06
	2114	23		1586	005
	2115	32		1594	32
	2118	21		1595	25
	2147	07		1596	16
	2148	17		1597	08
	2149	09		1598	03
	2151	11		1612	02
	2152	14		1819	16
	2154	09		1821	19
	2669	06		1823	12

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Putunda, J.L. 154— <i>con d.</i>	1827	·16	Putunda, J.L. 154— <i>contd.</i>	3441	·24
	1828	·04		3442	·16
	1848	·01		3443	·12
	1849	·25		3444	·05
	1850	·15		3454	·02
	1853	·26		3455	·09
	1854	·06		3456	·24
	1855	·15		3457	·05
	2148	·12		3458	·12
	2149	·01		3459	·06
	2153	·02		3518	·06
	2154	·03		3519	·02
	2155	·24		3520	·01
	2156	·12		3526	·06
	2157	·12		3527	·21
	2161	·005		3528	·26
	2170	·005		3529	·11
	2171	·03		3530	·08
	2172	·11		3531	·07
	2173	·26		3532	·06
	2203	·04		3578	·01
	2204	·04		3579	·10
	2208	·02		3580	·09
	3407	·01		3581	·08
	3408	·03		3583	·005
	3409	·07		3584	·21
	3410	·16		3587	·01
	3411	·27		3595	·005
	3440	·01		3597	·02

[No. 31/33/63-ONG(3).]

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2046.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority—Special Land Acquisition Officer, c/o Indian Refineries Limited, P.O. Hathidah, District Patna. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State—Bihar			Distt.—Monghyr		Thana—Lakhisarai	
Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	
Gopalpur No. 47	54	·115	Gopalpur No. 47— <i>contd.</i>	162	·040	
	52	·530		165	·030	
	55	·030		168	·080	
	56	·010		167	·270	
	57	·330		180	·070	
	66	·170		181	·005	
	60	·010		183	·085	
	65	·310		184	·530	
	61	·060		933	·010	
	62	·010		931	·060	
	64	·140		930	·080	
	83	·150		924	·140	
	84	·050		925	·040	
	87	·010		922	·130	
	85	·170		923	·020	
	86	·120		919	·070	
	93	·040		920	·180	
	94	·025		918	·080	
	95	·04		1429	·100	
	96	·075		60	·005	
	98	·100		1432	·120	
	97	·115		1431	·120	
	99	·070		1433	·100	
	100	·150		1434	·220	
	104	·025		1435	·240	
	103	·090		1420	·300	
	101	·65		1419	·080	
	102	·110		1436	·040	
	164	·200		1437	·430	
	163	·170		1438	·050	

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(5).]

S.O. 2047.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority—Special Land Acquisition Officer, c/o Indian Refineries Limited, P.O. Hathidah, District Patna. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE					
State—Bihar			Distt.—Monghyr		Thana—Jamul
Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre	Village with Thana No.	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent in acre
Gopalpur No. 47	1439	14	Gopalpur No. 47— <i>contd.</i>	1553	12
	1445	35		1559	03
	1444	03		1563	17
	1449	21		1565	04
	1452	20		1564	16
	1457	19		1953	32
	1464	07		1949	25
	1456	015		1948	21
	1465	02		2003	06
	1468	01		2004	15
	1466	085		2005	03
	1467	09		2016	02
	1475	06	Kumdar No. 48	206	345
	1479	005		205	060
	1474	05		208	020
	1473	20		218	500
	1470	005		203	200
	1472	10		222	3 890
	1471	02		201	040
	1483	08		199	270
	1484	085		198	090
	1493	35		224	140
	1492	02		1318	240
	1496	32		1322	845
	1547	44		1324	545
	1548	16		1325	510
	1549	16		1349	020
	1550	12		1345	570
	1551	36		1357	855
	1555	005		1393	050
	1554	09			

[No. 31/47/63-ONG(6).]

S.O. 2048.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Barauni Refinery in Bihar State and Haldia Port in Calcutta in West Bengal State, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Refineries Limited and that for the purpose of laying such a pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the competent authority, at 9, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-17 in the office of the Indian Refineries Limited. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State—West Bengal			Distt.—Midnapore			Tehsil/Thana—Panskura		
Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)			
Durbachati, J.L. 258	20	·22	Baishnab Chak, J.L. 257— <i>contd.</i>	269	·05			
	21	·04		271	·05			
	25	·19		272	·09			
	26	·07		274	·09			
	32	·22		275	·11			
	33	·07		276	·09			
	34	·22		277	·09			
	35	·06		279	·05			
	36	·12						
	37	·07						
	38	·04	Kanaichak, J. L. 255	570	·08			
	39	·04		610	·20			
	40	·15		611	·10			
	593	·26		620	·005			
	599	·09		621	·12			
	600	·17		622	·21			
	601	·07		623	·04			
	602	·06		624	·18			
	603	·07		625	·02			
	604	·18		630	·09			
	605	·02		698	·05			
	614	·13		699	·16			
	615	·10		700	·12			
	616	·005		709	·18			
	624	·03		710	·18			
	625	·17		711	·02			
	663	·12		718	·18			
	664	·005		720	·10			
	665	·07		721	·06			
	666	·01		731	·01			
	720	·12		740	·03			
	724	·02		741	·06			
	725	·20		742	·04			
	726	·09		743	·04			
	727	·005		750	·19			
	765	·03		751	·06			
	766	·27		800	·02			
	767	·05		802	·03			
	770	·20		803	·06			
	772	·20		804	·10			
	773	·06		805	·07			
	794	·005		836	·08			
	795	·11		837	·08			
	798	·17		838	·005			
	799	·04		839	·03			
	962	·005		840	·08			
	972	·05		841	·12			
	973	·005		842	·03			
		843	·08					
Baishnab Chak, J. L. 257	243	·01	846	·02				
	258	·09	847	·15				
	259	·005	848	·01				
	260	·08	852	·26				
	261	·13	853	·20				
	265	·005	863	·01				
	266	·22	884	·03				
	267	·15	885	·24				
	268	·005	887	·09				

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)		Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Kauaichak, J.L. 260— <i>contd.</i>	888	·22	Manoharpur, J.L. 252	533	·04
	889	·03		535	·06
	894	·02		536	·20
	895	·14		537	·06
	896	·17		546	·08
	897	·10		547	·05
	899	·06		548	·13
	900	·18		551	·24
	976	·005		552	·09
	977	·12		553	·09
	978	·10		554	·005
	981	·03		562	·19
	982	·24		563	·08
	983	·11		564	·11
	984	·01		565	·17
	987	·25		577	·17
	988	·01		578	·11
	989	·14		595	·01
	996	·20		596	·23
	997	·14		597	·17
	998	·06		598	·09
	999	·10		599	·02
	1009	·01		601	·24
	1012	·04		602	·03
	1072	·005		604	·06
	1104	·18		688	·03
	1105	·10		689	·03
	1106	·03		691	·18
	1993	·03		934	·01
Pa imachak, J.L. 259	47	·10	Ramchandrapur, J.L. 250	18	·23
	48	·04		19	·21
	49	·13		20	·01
	51	·20		21	·08
	52	·06		37	·01
	53	·10		38	·18
	55	·23		39	·08
	56	·03		91	·19
	59	·05		93	·05
	60	·23		94	·06
	415	·04		95	·20
	416	·11		96	·05
	417	·10		457	·02
	418	·11		458	·12
	419	·11		459	·13
	420	·02		460	·005
	451	·13		601	·22
	452	·38		603	·02
	454	·07		607	·19
	456	·04		610	·15
	457	·31		611	·07
	458	·05		621	·05
	503	·01		622	·18
	504	·15		623	·08
	505	·11		627	·09
	513	·02		628	·05
	514	·15		629	·04
	515	·08		630	·09
	516	·04		631	·09
	522	·11		757	·06
	523	·02		758	·13
	524	·19		759	·04
	525	·06		760	·01
	532	·02		762	·41

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Ramchandrapur, J.L. 250— <i>contd.</i>	1072	·06	Gajal, J.L. 284— <i>contd.</i>	598	·03
	1073	·14		601	·03
	1074	·34		603	·04
	1075	·04	Patharia, J.L. 249	561	·06
	1127	·06		562	·07
	1145	·15		565	·03
	1159	·17		568	·06
	1192	·17		569	·09
Gajal J.L. 284	15	·005		570	·08
	16	·07		573	·02
	17	·44		574	·005
	18	·12		601	·07
	21	·19		602	·08
	67	·02		603	·08
	69	·06		604	·03
	70	·03		610	·11
	71	·16		611	·07
	72	·01		627	·10
	73	·11		628	·17
	75	·17		633	·10
	91	·02		634	·11
	92	·08		636	·19
	93	·21		637	·005
	94	·13		638	·09
	136	·10		639	·09
	138	·05		640	·01
	139	·15		872	·02
	143	·10	Kumarhat, J.L. 296	536	·02
	144	·16		538	·22
	145	·14		539	·03
	146	·16		541	·30
	311	·02		574	·30
	312	·19		575	·03
	316	·04		576	·21
	317	·25		579	·09
	411	·07		580	·14
	412	·08		581	·02
	413	·11		582	·17
	428	·18		642	·27
	429	·005	Bardabar, J.L. 298	101	·15
	430	·08		102	·09
	431	·07		103	·12
	433	·14		104	·14
	434	·18		105	·21
	436	·02		130	·08
	437	·03		131	·08
	438	·10		132	·03
	546	·04		140	·03
	547	·02		141	·01
	548	·005		142	·005
	550	·09		143	·13
	551	·06		144	·01
	552	·06		147	·08
	553	·13		148	·09
	554	·06		149	·24
	563	·04		155	·06
	564	·005		470	·09
	565	·24		471	·06
	583	·02		472	·07
	584	·06		474	·32
	585	·32		478	·07
	586	·07			
	589	·15			

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Barlabar, J.L. 278— <i>contd</i>	479	·13	Payag, J.L. 297— <i>contd</i>	252	·08
	480	·03		253	·01
	481	·17		254	·02
	482	·005		266	·05
	483	·23		279	·12
	486	·005		280	·10
	487	·28		281	·18
	489	·04		282	·03
	493	·13		284	·10
	495	·24		296	·01
	496	·26		299	·06
	497	·02		300	·005
	498	·14		605	·07
	914	·04		606	·02
	931	·01	Uttarsagarbar, J. L. 306	58	·19
	1047	·03		59	·27
	1049	·01		64	·19
	1051	·07		68	·27
	1052	·05		69	·19
Pyar't, J.L. 299	185	·08		83	·04
	187	·11		84	·29
	189	·05		86	·26
	190	·06		87	·03
				171	·16
Khatrahat, J. L. 238	28	·04	Sardabasin J. L. 305	34	·31
	29	·07		43	·19
	30	·04		44	·05
	31	·02		45	·19
	32	·09		46	·09
	35	·01		48	·01
	202	·04		49	·09
	203	·05		95	·06
Payag, J. L. 297	7	·04		96	·26
	8	·05		108	·05
	47	·05		109	·12
	48	·05		110	·16
	49	·12		131	·02
	50	·01		132	·13
	51	·02		133	·09
	150	·14		176	·28
	160	·04		177	·21
	161	·12		178	·30
	162	·14		181	·005
	171	·36		357	·11
	172	·03		358	·06
	173	·10		359	·02
	174	·14		406	·005
	175	·32		407	·22
	176	·06		445	·23
	186	·14		450	·19
	187	·16	Nahala, J.L. 6,	224	·12
	188	·08		225	·10
	213	·01		237	·14
	214	·20		238	·07
	216	·38		239	·08
	217	·19		240	·005
	218	·03		241	·29
	248	·02		243	·17
	249	·26		244	·005
	250	·06		328	·04
	251	·30			

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Nahela, J.L. 304— <i>contd.</i>	329	·23	Nandaj Gajan, J.L. 310— <i>contd.</i>	856	·10
	334	·005		857	·10
	335	·11		858	·10
	336	·12		859	·15
	337	·10		860	·15
	338	·04		898	·02
	339	·05		902	·02
	340	·13		903	·09
	341	·17		907	·09
	342	·04		908	·05
	743	·04		911	·20
	754	·12		920	·09
Nandaj Gajan J.L. 310	24	·09		933	·06
	25	·16		934	·05
	28	·005		936	·05
	29	·18		937	·02
	30	·21		938	·27
	32	·19		1362	·03
	54	·02		1363	·05
	55	·02		1366	·05
	56	·14		1386	·07
	57	·18		1387	·08
	60	·16		1388	·10
	62	·06		1399	·04
	63	·02			
	64	·005	Bangalpur, J. L. 317	326	·08
	65	·16		327	·09
	66	·13		959	·06
	67	·14		960	·05
	68	·06		961	·02
	69	·04		1318	·16
	80	·27		1319	·03
	81	·005		1320	·13
	82	·005		1323	·18
	83	·22		1349	·09
	85	·20		1350	·02
	86	·10		1357	·005
	276	·17		1358	·64
	278	·11		1398	·15
	287	·03		1599	·34
	288	·05		1400	·10
	289	·08		1401	·05
	290	·04		1424	·03
	302	·03		1425	·16
	631	·17		1427	·18
	632	·09		1428	·15
	633	·08		1429	·19
	635	·05		1553	·20
	636	·08		1555	·21
	637	·21		1556	·13
	674	·22		1642	·06
	675	·12		1660	·27
	676	·17		1663	·03
	757	·16		1665	·04
	758	·12		1666	·03
	759	·16		1667	·16
	83	·11		1669	·11
	843	·02		1672	·38
	844	·21		1674	·15
	845	·005		1675	·16
	852	·11		1676	·03
	853	·10		1677	·05
	855	·005		1678	·07

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Bangalpur, J.L. 317— <i>contd.</i>	1679	'17	Chaipur, J.L. 321— <i>contd.</i>	208	'03
	1680	'22		209	'02
	1685	'18		210	'01
	1686	'14		223	'02
	1724	'12		260	'05
	1725	'28		261	'05
	1726	'005		262	'06
	1727	'22		265	'08
	1734	'12		266	'07
	1735	'16		267	'05
	1736	'23		268	'05
Derya Chak, J.L. 318	1232	'05		269	'06
	1233	'13		271	'005
	1234	'28		272	'01
	1237	'24		331	'005
	1238	'07		332	'02
	1240	'14		333	'05
	1250	'01		334	'06
	1251	'03		345	'05
	1252	'04		346	'05
	1553	'39		348	'12
	1527	'03		349	'05
	1528	'17		449	'05
	1529	'07		452	'01
	1537	'41		453	'13
	1541	'14		454	'01
	1542	'05		455	'02
	1544	'06		456	'02
	2144	'23		457	'02
	2145	'14		458	'02
	2146	'17		459	'01
	2152	'33		460	'01
	2154	'04		461	'01
	2155	'18		462	'11
	2159	'20		463	'02
	2163	'27		464	'02
	2173	'20		465	'10
	2175	'12		487	'01
	2176	'19		488	'03
	2180	'25		489	'01
	2182	'17		490	'02
	2183	'09		528	'02
	2187	'17		529	'01
	2188	'06		1223	'08
	2189	'06		1224	'08
	2190	'25		1225	'11
	2192	'16		1228	'10
	2197	'04		1229	'03
	2198	'12		1230	'02
	2199	'06		1231	'02
	2200	'25		1235	'08
	2203	'10		1236	'10
				1237	'26
Chaipur, J.L. 321	196	'02		1238	'005
	197	'03		1248	'17
	198	'20		1249	'02
	199	'06		1250	'02
	200	'01		1251	'03
	202	'09		1252	'03
	203	'07		1253	'06
	204	'08		1254	'03
	205	'01		1255	'01
	206	'01		1256	'03
	207	'01		1258	'005

Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)	Village	Survey No. (Plot No.)	Extent (Area)
Champur, J.L. 321— <i>contd.</i>	1259	04	Baharpota, J.L. 219— <i>contd.</i>	418	13
	1260	05		419	21
	1261	02		420	02
	1264	06		421	21
	1265	01		423	05
	1267	07		429	005
	1271	05		430	018
	1272	01		431	005
	1486	005		432	07
	1487	01		433	11
	1488	04		434	03
	1489	02		435	21
	1490	04		552	07
	1491	01		555	005
	1492	01		592	005
	1494	07		593	05
	1495	03		594	11
	1496	04		595	01
	1497	04		598	12
	1498	01		599	17
	1499	01		601	04
	1500	005		602	18
	1501	01		604	005
	1502	01		605	04
	1528	01		606	07
	1529	005		607	13
	1530	07		609	03
	1531	10		613	04
	1532	12		723	005
	1533	005		724	04
				725	12
Baharpota, J.L. 219	1	11		726	02
	2	02		727	07
	4	12		728	02
	5	05			
	17	04	Champur, J.L. 322	327	05
	18	02		336	17
	284	12		337	07
	285	15		338	02
	286	08		340	13
	287	07		341	07
	288	11		351	04
	302	05		352	10
	303	01		353	04
	304	15		354	06
	324	05		364	07
	325	07		365	08
	326	15		366	02
	327	01		368	05
	328	05		369	11
	329	09		389	12
	330	16		390	04
	408	13		391	04
	409	12		392	10
	410	02		393	02
	412	18		394	07
	413	005		395	09
	417	14		397	15

[No. 31/33/63-ONG]

B. SUBBA RAO, Under Secy.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR CENTRAL EXCISE, PATNA

TRADE NOTICE

Patna, the 10th July 1963

S.O. 2049.—It is notified for general information of the trade that in terms of Government of India's Notification No. 64 (Customs) published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, dated 17th June, 1961, which prohibits with effects from 1st July, 1961, the taking by Sea or Land out of India or the State of Pondicherry "Lal Chapadia" or Judy Varieties of tobacco or Bidl tobacco flakes unless such tobacco has been graded in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Procedure (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 and the Tobacco Grading and Marketing Rules 1937 and is accompanied by a certificate to that effect from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to Government of India or any person, empowered in this behalf.

The intending traders are therefore advised to apply for the certificate of Authorisation for grading and markings of tobacco in the proforma prescribed below to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Nagpur through the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Office of the Senior Marketing Officer, Tobacco Grading Scheme, Jaluri House, Kottapet, Main Road, Guntur and another application form duly filled in, should be sent through the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Marketing), Bihar, Patna.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1937.

APPLICATION* FOR CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR GRADING AND MARKING TOBACCO

To

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to
the Government of India,
NAGPUR.

I/We
(Business or Designation)
(Full address)
.....

Being desirous of marking unmanufactured tobacco with a grade designation mark in accordance with the rules made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, hereby make application for a Certificate of Authorisation and furnish the following particulars :

1. Name and postal address.
2. Abbreviated telegraphic address, if any.
3. Full address of the premises where grading and marking with a grade designation mark proposed to be done.
4. Period for which the applicant(s) has/have been in tobacco trade.
5. Name of the kind and varieties of tobacco which will be graded.
6. Approximate quantity, if any, of tobacco handled by the applicant(s) during the last five years.

Year.	Approximate quantity (lb)
19 .	
19 .	
19 .	
19 .	
19 .	
7. Approximate quantity of tobacco proposed to be graded during the year/season.
8. Names of markets where graded leaf is proposed to be sold.

*The application should be filled in duplicate and one copy forwarded through the State Marketing Officer, and another through the Senior Marketing Officer, Tobacco Grading, Guntur, Western Region, Bombay.

9. Particulars of trading and warehousing licences possessed by the applicant(s).
- 10 Whether B. I. Bond has been executed with the Central Excise Authorities— if so, a Certificate to that effect should be attached.

I/We hereby declare that the information given above is correct and true. I/We have carefully gone through the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937, the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937 and the Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, made under the Act and the Special Instructions issued by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India in connection with the grading of un-manufactured tobacco and agree to abide by them as well as those which he might issue in future.

Dated the..... *Signature of the applicant(s)*

State Marketing Officer

(To be filled in by the

Senior Marketing Officer, Tobacco Grading, Guntur.

Western Region, Bombay.

In view of the particulars given overleaf I have ascertained the bona fides of the applicant(s) in regard to his/their capacity for starting and maintaining satisfactorily an establishment for grading of tobacco and consider/do not consider the party to be fit enough to deal with the Scheme and therefore recommend/do not recommend him/them to the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India for the grant of a Certificate of Authorisation.

Other remarks, if any :

State Marketing Officer.

Tobacco Grading, Guntur.

Senior Marketing Officer,

Western, Region, Bombay.

[No. 1-LC/63.]

New Delhi, the 24th July 1963

S.O. 2050.—In pursuance of Rule 5 of Central Excise Rules 1944 and in supersession of all previous orders on the above subject I empower the sub-Inspector of Central Excise Collectorate Patna to Exercise within their respective Jurisdiction the powers vested in Rules 200 of Central Excise Rules 1944, in respect of unmanufactured product.

[No. 1-T 08/63.]

A. R. SHANMUGAN,

Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, BARODA

V TOBACCO

Baroda, the 27th July 1963

S.O. 2051.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rule 143 and 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I direct that in respect of the tobacco taken for processing, the warehouse licensee shall maintain, in addition to the W.R.G. 2(II) Register, a further account of the tobacco under process in the following proforma.

**SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTER SHOWING THE DAY TO DAY CHANGES IN
THE GOODS UNDER PROCESSING IN THE WAREHOUSE OF SHRI—**
L. 5—OF

Reference to entry in the Processing Register.....

Date	Taken for processing		Emptied for processing		Remaining un-opened		Remarks
	No. of bags	Qty. Kgms	No. of bags	Qty. Kgms	No. of bags	Qty. Kgms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

[No. 1/63.]

D. R. KOHLI, Collector.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 3rd August 1963

S.O. 2052.—The following draft of the Seed Potatoes Grading and Marking Rules, 1963, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 31st August 1963.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

SEED POTATOES GRADING AND MARKING RULES—1963

1. Short title and Application.—(1) These rules may be called the Seed Potatoes Grading and Marking Rules, 1963.

(2) They shall apply to Seed Potatoes (*Solanum Tuberosum*) produced in India and meant for export.

2. Definitions.—In these rules,

(a) "Agricultural Marketing Adviser" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(b) 'Schedule' means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. Grade Designation.—The grade designation to indicate the quality of Seed Potatoes shall be as set out in column I of Schedule II.

4. Definition of Quality.—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in Schedule II.

5. Grade Designation Marks.—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word 'AGMARK' and the figure of the rising sun, with the words 'Produce of India' and 'भारतीय उत्पाद' resembling the one as set out in Schedule I.

6. Methods of Marking.—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) In addition to the grade designation mark, each container shall be clearly marked with such particulars and in such manner as may be specified by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on a container, in a manner approved by the said Officer, provided that the private trade mark does not represent quality or grade of Seed Potatoes different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the container in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of Packing.—(1) Only sound, clean and dry container made of jute or any other approved material shall be used for packing. They shall be free from any insect infestation or fungus contamination and also free from any undesirable smell.

(2) The containers shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) Each package shall contain Seed Potatoes of one trade description and one grade designation only.

8. Special conditions of Certificate of Authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the following shall be the conditions of every Certificate of Authorisation issued for the purpose of these rules, namely:—

- (a) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing Seed Potatoes as may be prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.
- (b) An authorised packer shall provide all facilities to the Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, for sampling, testing and such other matters, as may be specified by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)

Design for the Grade designation mark.



NOTE.—The Tamil and Telugu words will not occur in the labels in case where commodities are graded for the purpose of export.

SCHEDULE II

Grade designations and definition of quality of seed potatoes produced in India*

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation	Size min. diameter in mm.	General Characteristics	Definition of quality			
			Tolerance			
			Conformity to variety	Under-size or over-size	Disease, damage etc. **	Earth and/or Extraneous matter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Large	@ 25	The tubers shall be reasonably clean, healthy, viable, reasonably firm and shall have the characteristic shape, and colour of the variety. Each tuber shall have at least two sound, well developed eyes.	Tubers of varieties other than that specified on the label are permitted to the extent of 5% by count as determined on the basis of a representative sample.	A tolerance of 10% shall be allowed for accidental errors in grading in respect of tubers corresponding with the size specifications in the next lower and/or higher grade.	(1) Tubers having mechanical injury and showing signs of external damage shall not exceed 5% by count in any representative sample. (2) Superficial blemishes not affecting keeping quality shall not exceed in aggregate an area equal to 1/4th of the total surface area on any tuber.	The presence of earth and other foreign matter shall not exceed 2% by weight.
Medium	19					
Small	13					

* Where the tubers are certified by the Agriculture Department to be pedigreed and disease free, the fact would be indicated in the Grading Certificate.

@Tubers which exceed 32 mm. in diameter in the case of seed potatoes raised in the plains and 52 mm. in the case of those raised in the hills shall not be permitted. In the latter case when the tubers have been passed over a riddle of greater mesh than 25 mm., the minimum size may, at the packers discretion, be appended to the grade name e.g., Large (size 32 mm.).

**Any disease or defect, the presence of which may be established by cutting open the tuber, shall be taken into account and potatoes having worm or slug holes penetrating into the flesh shall be regarded as damaged.

[No. 17—18/63—AM]

S.O. 2053—The following draft of certain rules to amend the Cashew Kernels Grading and Marking Rules, 1960, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published as required by the said Section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 31st August 1963.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. These rules may be called the Cashew Kernels Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In the Cashew Kernels Grading and Marking Rules, 1960, for Schedules I to VI the following Schedules, shall be substituted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE I

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grades designations and definitions of quality of cashew kernels (wholes)

Grade Designation	Number of kernels		General Characteristics
	per 454 gms.	per kilo	
W 210	200/210	440/465	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>), shall have the characteristics shape; shall be white, pale ivory or light ash in colour, reasonably dry, and free from insect damage, damaged kernels and black or brown spots. The kernel shall be completely free from testa.
W 240	220/240	485/530	
W 280	260/280	575/620	
W 320	300/320	660/705	
W 400	350/400	770/880	
W 450	400/450	880/990	
W 500	450/500	990/1100	

Tolerance : Broken kernels shall not exceed 5 per cent at the time of packing.

SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of scorched cashew kernels (wholes)

Grade Designation	Trade Name	Blamish	General characteristics
SW	Scorched Wholes		Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); shall have the characteristics shape; shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage, damaged kernels and black spots and testa. The kernels may be light brown, light ivory, light ash or deep ivory in colour due to scorching as a result of over heating.
SWS or SWIA	Scorched wholes or Scorched Wholes IA or special	Slightly shrivelled kernels	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained by shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>); shall have the characteristic shape; shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Slightly scorched kernels and kernels with slight-speckling and discoloration permitted. They shall be completely free from rancid kernels. The kernels may also be immature. The kernels may be light brown, light blue or light ivory in colour due to scorching.

Broken kernels of next lower grade shall not exceed 5 per cent at the time of packing.

SCHEDULE III

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of dessert cashew kernels (wholes)

Grade Designation.	Trade name	Blemish	General characteristics
DW	Dessert Wholes	..	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained by shelling and peeling cashewnuts, (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) ; shall have the characteristic shape ; shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Scorched, discoloured, speckled and shrivelled kernels permitted. Fully rancid kernels not permitted. The kernels may show deep black spots.

Tolerance : Broken kernels not to exceed 5 per cent at the time of paking.

SCHEDULE IV

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of cashew kernels (White pieces)

Grade Designation	Trade name	Description	General characteristics
B	Bits	Kernels broken crosswise and naturally attached.	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained by shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) shall be white, pale ivory or light ash in colour, reasonably dry and free from insect damage, damaged kernels and black spots. The pieces shall be completely free from testa.
S	Splits	Kernels split naturally lengthwise.	
LWP	Large White Pieces	Kernels broken into more than two pieces and not passing through a 4 mesh 16 S.W.G. Sieve.	
SWP	Small White Pieces	Broken kernels smaller than those described as LWP but not passing through a 6 mesh 20 S.W.G. Sieve.	
BB	Baby bits	Pemules and broken kernels smaller than those described as S.W.P. but not passing through a 10 mesh 24 S.W.G. sieve.	

Tolerance : Upto 5 per cent of the next lower grade or pieces at the time of packing

SCHEDULE V

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of cashew kernels (Scorched pieces)

Grade Designation	Trade name	Description	Blemish	General characteristics
SB	Scorched butts.	Kernels broken cross-wise and naturally attached.	..	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage, damaged kernels, black spots and testa. The pieces may be light brown or deep ivory in colour due to scorching as a result of over heating.
SS	Scorched splits.	Kernels split naturally lengthwise.	..	
SP	Scorched pieces.	Kernels broken into pieces and not passing through a 4 mesh 16 S.W.G. Sieve.	..	Do.
SSP	Scorched small pieces.	Broken kernels smaller than those described as S.P. but not passing through a 6 mesh 20 S.W.G. Sieve.	..	Do.
SPS or SPIA	Scorched pieces or Scorchd Pieces IA.	Kernels broken into pieces but not passing through 4 mesh 16 S. W. G. Sieve.	Pieces of Shrivelled kernels may be deformed due to immature nuts & black spots.	Cashew Kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) Shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Scorched pieces with surface speckling and discoloration permitted. The Kernels may be light brown, deep ivory or light to deep blue in colour. The kernels shall be free from rancidity. May be deformed due to immature nuts and may have spots.

Tolerance : Upto 5 per cent of the next lower grade or pieces at the time of packing.

SCHEDULE VI

(See rules 3 & 4)

Grade designation, and definitions of quality of desserted cashew kernels pieces

Grade Designation	Trade name	Description	Blemish	General characteristics
DP	Dessert pieces	Kernels broken into pieces but not passing through 4 mesh 16 S.W.G. Sieve.	More Shrivelled than those described as SPS deeply scorched	Cashew kernels shall have been obtained through shelling and peeling cashewnuts (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>) shall be reasonably dry and free from insect damage and testa. Scorched pieces with surface speckling and discoloration permitted. The kernels may be light brown, deep ivory or light to deep blue in colour. The kernels shall be free from rancidity. May be deformed due to immature nuts and may have spots.

Grade Designation	Trade name	Description	Blemish	General characteristics
DSP	Dessert small pieces.	Kernels of the same description as, but smaller than D.P. and not passing through 6 mesh 20 S.W.G. Sieve		

Tolerance : Upto 10 per cent of the next lower grade at the time of Packing.

[No. F. 17-6/63--AM

V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 30th July 1963

S.O. 2054.—In the Schedule to Himachal Pradesh Forest Department (Class I Posts) recruitment Rules, 1963, published in the Gazette of India dated 19th January, 1963 as S.O. 187, against item 2 "Conservator of Forests" in column 11, for the words "Transfer or deputation" the words "Transfer on deputation" should be substituted.

[No. 15-16/59-U.T.]

S. P. MOHONI, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2055.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 4(iv) of Section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, as amended from time to time, the Central Government is pleased to nominate the following persons on the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee to represent Shellac Manufacturing Industry for a period of three years:—

- (1) Shri Sukhdeo Agarwal,
President, All India Lac Growers and Manufacturers Association,
Gondia.
- (2) Shri M. Russell,
C/o M/s. Angelo Bros.,
Cossipore, Calcutta.
- (3) Shri Shivchandral Hiralal Kejariwal,
President, Chapra Byaparik Sabha,
Balrampur, P.O. Rangadih (West Bengal).
- (4) Shri Sadashiv Ji Agarwal,
President, Palamau, Shellac Association,
Daltonganj (Bihar).

[No. 3-37/63-Com.IV.]

S.O. 2056.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Lac Cess Rules, which the Central Government propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (24 of 1930) is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1963.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft amendments

1. These rules may be called the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1963.
2. For rule 20 of the Indian Lac Cess Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"20(1) A 'Personal Deposit Account' of the Committee shall be kept within the Government account in a banking or non-banking Treasury of the Government. All the moneys at the disposal of the Committee with the exception of cash specifically authorised or meant for disbursement and of moneys invested in accordance with the provision hereinafter contained shall be paid into that account.

- (2) Any funds arising out of cess resources which are not required for current expenditure may be invested in the name of the Committee in any of the Central Government Securities with the prior approval of the Executive Sub-Committee of the Indian Lac Cess Committee.

All orders for purchase or sale of such securities or withdrawal of such investments on maturity or otherwise shall be signed by the Secretary and the President, Indian Lac Cess Committee, jointly.

- (3) Payment by or on behalf of the Committee shall be made in cash or by cheque against the Personal Deposit Account or Bank Account of the Committee. All the cheques on this account of the Committee shall be jointly signed by the Secretary (or in his absence from the headquarters or on his being on leave, by the Assistant Secretary) and by the Director, Indian Lac Research Institute (or in his absence from the Headquarters or on his being on leave, by the Chief Lac Development Officer), intimation regarding the absence being sent to the Treasury/Bank".

3. For rule 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"4(1) Save as hereinafter provided, a member of the Committee other than a member elected under clause (iii) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Act and the President, Indian Lac Cess Committee shall hold office for three years or such lesser period as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government notifying his nomination. A member shall be eligible for re-nomination.

Save as otherwise provided in these rules, a member of the Committee elected under clause (iii) of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Act shall hold office for so long as he continues to be a member of the House from which he was elected.

- (3) A member, other than a Member of Parliament, appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred."

[No. 3-118/61-Com.IV.]

N. K. DUTTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 1st August 1963

S.O. 2057.—The following draft of the Drugs Amendment Rules, 1963 which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), is published as required by the said Section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th August, 1963.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1963.

2. In the Drugs Rules, 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in Part IX of Schedule F to the Drugs Rules after entry 4 under the heading "Any other preparations in a form to be administered parenterally" the following entries shall be inserted namely,

"5(1) If the preparation is intended to be administered intravenously as a transfusion solution, it shall comply with the test for heavy metals as specified below:—

(a) If the Injection contains Dextrose only, it shall comply with the test for heavy metals as prescribed in the Indian Pharmacopoeia in the monograph under Injection of Dextrose.

(b) If the Injection contains Dextrose and Sodium Chloride it shall comply with the following test: Place a volume of the Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection equivalent to 3 g. of Dextrose in a porcelain dish and evaporate to a volume of about 10 ml. Cool, dilute to 20 ml., add 2 ml. of diluted acetic acid, then add water to make 25 ml. Proceed in accordance with the test for heavy metals laid down in the Indian Pharmacopoeia page 889. The heavy metal limit for Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection is 5 parts per million.

(c) If the Injection contains Sodium Chloride only it shall comply with the following test. To 20 ml. of Sodium Chloride Injection add 2 ml. of diluted acetic acid and then add water to make 25 ml. Proceed in accordance with the test for heavy metals laid down in the Indian Pharmacopoeia page 889. The heavy metals limit for Sodium Chloride Injection is 0.3 part per million.

(2) Injection containing Sodium Chloride shall, in addition to above tests comply with the limit test for Barium as described under the monograph under "Sodium Chloride" in the Indian Pharmacopoeia by taking sufficient quantity of the Injection solution and concentrating it to give 0.5 g. of Sodium Chloride in 10 ml. of water."

[No. F. 1-18/63-D.]

BASHESHWAR NATH, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2058.—Whereas the Government of India in the Ministry of Health has, by notification No. F. 16-52/62-MI(MPT) dated the 14th June, 1963, made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification "Doctor of Medicine" granted by the Yale University School of Medicine, Connecticut, U.S.A. for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) the Central Government hereby specifies the period of two years with effect from the date of this Order or so long as Dr. James Alley Stringham, who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre, Lal Bagh, Lucknow, U.P. to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. James Alley Stringham shall be limited.

[No. F. 16-11/63-MI(MPT).]

B. B. L. BHARADWAJ, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**ARCHAEOLOGY***New Delhi, the 1st August 1963*

S.O. 2059.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monuments specified in the Schedule attached hereto are of national importance.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monuments to be of national importance.

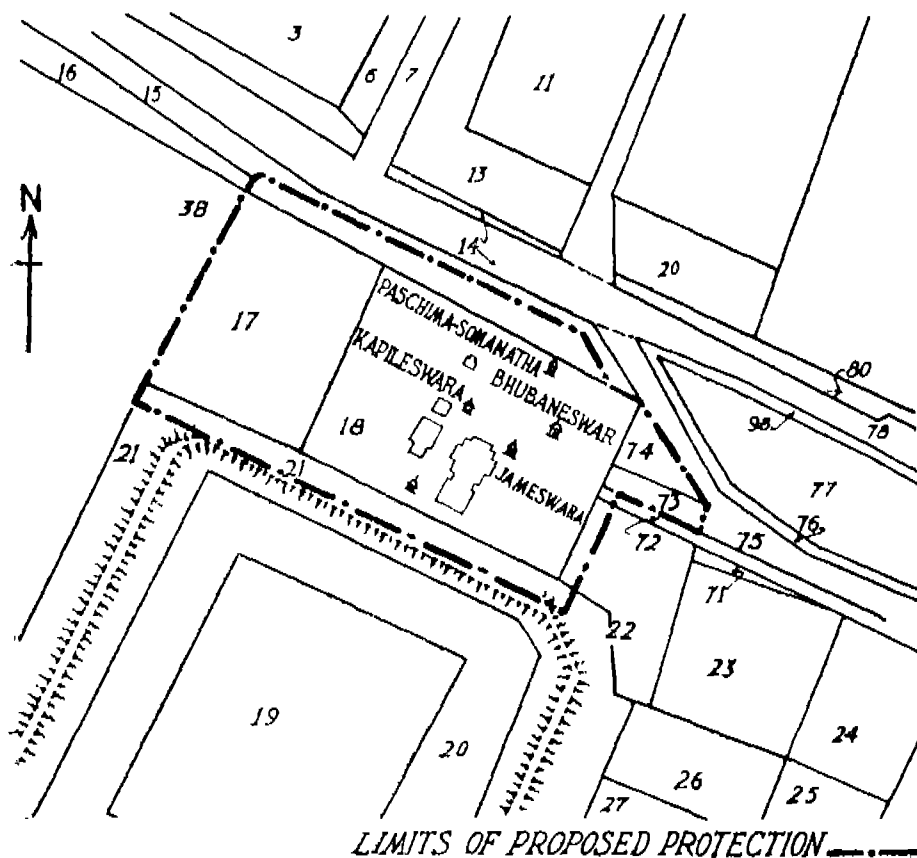
Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monuments will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	State	District	Tahsil	Locality	Name of monuments	Revenue plot number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Orissa	Phulbani	Baudh	Baudh Town	Paschima - Somana,ath Bhubanesvara and Kapilesvara temples together with all adjacent land comprised in Survey Plot Nos. 17, 18, 73 and 74 and in parts of Survey Plot Nos. 16, 21, 22 and 72 as per plan reproduced below.	Whole of Survey Plot Nos. 17, 18, 73 and 74 ; a strip of land 15 feet wide along the compound wall in each of Survey Plot Nos. 21, 22 and 72 and that part of Survey Plot No. 16 which lies to the north of Survey Plot Nos. 17 and 18 as per plan reproduced below.	1.28 Acres.	North:—Survey Plot No. 15 of Baudh Town. East:—Survey Plot No. 75 and the rest of Survey Plot Nos. 72 and 22 of Baudh Town. South:—Rest of Survey Plot No. 21 of Baudh Town. West:—Survey Plot No. 38 of Baudhgarh.	Government

SITE PLAN SHOWING THE PASCHIMA-SOMANATHA, BHUBANESWAR & KAPILESWARA TEMPLES AT BAUDH TOWN

10 0 10 20 30 40 METRES 50 0 50 100 FEET



[No. F. 4-19/63-C.I.]

S. J. NARSIAN,
Assistant Educational Adviser

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Co-operation)

New Delhi, the 27th July 1963

S.O. 2060.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5B of the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942 (6 of 1942), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation), No. S.O. 1593, dated the 28th June, 1961, published at page 1555 of Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 8th July, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification (i) against Serial No. 7, for the entry 'Shri N. V. Krishnan' the entry 'Shri Rambiharilal' shall be substituted.

[No. 3/17/62-CT.]

S. S. PURI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2061.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 11, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 and sub-rule (1) of rule 23 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport No. S.R.O. 610, dated the 28th February 1957, namely:—

In the said Schedule, in Part II, under the heading "Department of Lighthouses and Lightships", in item 3 for the entries in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"Admin strative Officer, Department of Lighthouses and Light ships.	Admin'istrative Officer, Department of Lighthouses and Lightships.	All	Director General of Lighthouses and Lightships.

[No. 11-ML(27)/63.]

J. V. DASS, Under Secy.

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

PORTS.

New Delhi, the 31st July, 1963.

S.O. 2062.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, (III of 1890), it is hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the said Act, Mr. J.H.H. Ross of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta vice Mr. M. R. Das resigned.

[No. 9-PG(52)/63.]

HARBANS SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2063.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954 (No. 44 of 1954) the Central Government hereby appoints the Nazul Officer, Nagpur in Maharashtra State as Managing Officer for Nagpur tehsil for the custody, management and disposal of Compensation pool with immediate effect.

[No. 15(2)ARG/63.]

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2064.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (No. 44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, Shri L. H. Mulchandani, Assistant Settlement Officer, in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay as Managing Officer for the custody, management and disposal of Compensation Pool with effect from the date he took over charge of his office.

[No. 8(92)56-ARG.]

New Delhi, the 3rd August 1963

S.O. 2065.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) the Central Government hereby appoints, for the transferred areas of the State of Bihar which on re-organization of the States with effect from 1st November 1956 form part of the State of West Bengal, Shri Gulab L. Ajwani, for the time being holding the post of Assistant Settlement Commissioner, Indore and Patna Regions, as Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such officers by or under the said Act with effect from the date he took over charge of his office.

[No. 5(10)/61-ARG.]

S.O. 2066.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Orissa, Shri Gulab L. Ajwani, for the time being holding the post of Assistant Settlement Commissioner Indore and Patna Regions as Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such officers by or under the said Act with effect from the date he took over charge of his office.

[No. 5(10)/ARG/62.]

KANWAR BAHADUR,Settlement Commissioner(A) & Ex-Officio
Dy. Secy.**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER****ORDER.***New Delhi, the 3rd August, 1963.*

S O. 2067.—In the course of a series of discussions held by the Electrical Inspector of Mines with the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.'s Officials and Polish Collaborators for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.'s Sudamdih Project in support of the proposed use with the underground machinery of 3 phase ungrounded systems of supply at both 6,600 volts and 550 volts, it was explained that in the long length of transmission and distribution and use of electrical energy in deep shaft mining in the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.'s Sudamdih Project a great difficulty will be experienced to provide and

maintain earthing system from surface of desirably low continuity resistance and it was assured that suitable measures to take care of leakage conditions shall be taken in conjunction with the use of the systems of supply. In view of the assurance given, the application from the Chief Engineer (Elec. and Mech.) of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, under his letter No. CEME/Sudamdih/62/6388-90, dated the 3rd July, 1962, asking for relaxation from the provisions of Rules 118 and 130 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in respect of the use of 3 phase ungrounded systems of supply at 6,600 volts and 550 volts for the underground machinery, is being specially considered.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule 2 of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government, therefore, hereby directs that (i) the main provision of Rule 118 and (ii) the provision of Rule 130 of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of transmission, distribution and use of electrical energy at 3 phase, 6,600 volts and 550 volts ungrounded systems of supply for the underground electrical apparatus and machinery proposed to be used in the deep mines of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.'s Sudamdih Project, subject to the following conditions.

- (1) 6,600 volts system of supply shall be used only with the big pumps at pit bottom and with the face step-down transformers.
- (2) For the detection of un-balanced condition of the insulation of the 3 phase, 6,600 volts ungrounded system of supply an efficient contrivance with a leakage detecting instrument shall be installed in the control room and regularly watched by an attendant. Besides, each of the 6,600 volts control gears for the feeders taken down the mines shall be provided with a contrivance with relay to take care and interrupt the supply automatically in the event of a leakage condition due to un-balanced reactance of the insulations of the system.
- (3) All 6,600 volts cables and apparatus including face transformers shall be installed in the fresh intake air-ways with a quantity nowhere less than 10,000 cft. per minute and shall be situated 300 metres away from any coal face or goaf edge.
- (4) The 550 volts system of each face transformer shall remain grounded through 3 phase star connected reactance and the relay in conjunction with the said device shall take care and automatically interrupt the supply in the event of lowering down of the insulation level of any particular phase to the value of 400 ohms.
- (5) Each face transformer shall be protected from the main distribution board by 6,600 volts circuit-breaker rated to the ratings to the transformer. Besides, each transformer shall be provided with 6,600 volts isolator on the primary side and rated 550 volts circuit-breaker on the secondary side and the 6,600 volts isolator shall be electrically inter-locked with the 550 volts circuit breaker.
- (6) Adequate steps shall be taken to ground efficiently all metallic coverings of cables, electrical equipment, apparatus, fittings, machinery etc. at both 6,600 volts and 550 volts used underground to the electrodes installed in the mine so that the earth conduit or the circuit in connection therewith is electrically and mechanically continuous and the ohmic value of the resistance of the circuit between any two points does not exceed the value of 10 ohms under any circumstances.
- (7) No electrical apparatus and cables shall be used in roadways or sites where adequate measures for treatment of coal dust and suppression thereof have not been taken:

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL. II-5(12)/62.]

N. S. VASANT,

Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 30th July 1963*

S.O. 2068.—In this Ministry's S.O. No. 2055, dated the 20th July, 1963, appearing in the Gazette of India Extraordinary part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) No. 140 dated the 20th July, 1963; the existing entry 'A Man's Valour' occurring against Serial No. 2 under the column 'Title of the film' may be substituted by 'A Man of Valour' in the Second Schedule.

[No. 24/1/63-FP App. 850.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT*New Delhi, the 30th July, 1963.*

S.O. 2069.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Godavari Khani Mines of Messrs. Singereni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th July, 1963.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD.

PRESENT:

Dr. Mir Siadat Ali Khan, M.A., LL.B., (Osm), B.C.L. (Oxon), D. Phill (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Lincolns' Inn. (London), Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 15 OF 1963.

BETWEEN:

Workmen of Godavari Khani Mines of M/s. Singereni Collieries Co., Ltd., Ramagundam,

versus

Employers in relation to the Godavari Khani Mines of M/s. Singereni Collieries Co., Ltd., Ramagundam.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. Saheb Ali, *for workmen*; and Messrs. Ramachandra Rao, and Govardhanarao representatives, *for the employers*

AWARD

The industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Godavari Khani Mines of M/s. Singereni Collieries Co., Ltd., Ramagundam, and their workmen was referred for adjudication by Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Letter No. 7/1/63-LRII, dated 26th March, 1963, with the following issues framed:

"Whether the dismissal with effect from the 26th September, 1962, of Shri R. Ramaswami Naidu, who was working at the Canteen at Godavari Khani, by the management of the Godavari Khani Mines of the Singereni Collieries Company Limited was justified?

If not, to what relief is he entitled and from what date?"

2. The dispute was registered here as Industrial dispute No. 15 of 1963. Immediately thereafter the parties were directed to file their statements of claims and

counter to it in writing. However, the workmen filed their claims statement on 27th April, 1963, and the employer on 17th June 1963. No evidence was adduced in the case. The parties were urged to reach a compromise in view of the national emergency. I am happy to note that today a compromise has been filed. It is signed by Sri S. Nagaiah Reddy, President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union; Sri V. L. Karwande, Dy. General Manager, Bellampalli Collieries, and Sri N. Ramachandra Rao, Dy. Personnel Manager, Bellampalli Collieries. These signatures were identified before me. Sri Saheb Ali, Secretary of the Union, identified the signature of Sri S. Nagaiah Reddy and Sri Ramachandra Rao, the Deputy Personnel Manager, identified his own signature and that of Sri V. L. Karwande. Sri Govardhanarao, whom I know personally, also identified all the three signatures.

3. The compromise is as follows: The management agrees to re-engage Sri R. Ramaswami Naidu as Cook Grade II at Bellampalli Canteen with effect from 19th July, 1963. His services were terminated on 4th October 1962, with effect from 26th September, 1962, and, therefore, the period from 26th September, 1962, to 18th July, 1963, is agreed to be leave without pay. It should be noted that R. Ramaswami Naidu was a grade I muzdoor and by the compromise he is given the higher Grade II. The workmen through their Union have agreed also that they have no further claim against the employer in regard to Sri R. Ramaswami Naidu and will not press their claim for any relief arising out of this reference or otherwise. The parties have also agreed to bear their own costs.

4. I carefully considered this compromise in the light of the issues referred. As the compromise reached covers the issues referred, I pass an award in accordance with it.

Report accordingly to the Government this 25th day of July, 1963.

M. S. ALI KHAN,

Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 7/1/63-LR II]

S.O. 2070—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from Shri Bishundeo Singh, Driller Mazdoor, Malkera Colliery, Post Office Malkera, District Dhanbad which was received by the Central Government on the 26th July, 1963.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (XIV of 47)

COMPLAINT No. 8 of 1961.

(arising out of Reference No. 49 of 1960)

PARTIES

Bishundeo Singh, Driller Mazdoor, Malkera Colliery P.O. Malkera, Dt. Dhanbad—Applicant/Complainant

Vs.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., P.O. Jealgora, Dt. Dhanbad—Opposite party

PRESENT

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.,—Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES

For the Complainant.—Sri K. L. Paul, Advocate, with Sri Bishundeo Singh, Complainant

For the Opposite party.—Sri G. Prasad, Chief Personnel Officer Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

STATE: Bihar.

Dhanbad, dated the 27th May, 1963.

AWARD.

This complaint was filed under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by Sri Bishundeo Singh, Driller Mazdoor, Malkera Colliery, on 27th July, 1961, in Reference No. 49 of 1960, complaining against his dismissal by the company from its service for misconduct with effect from 9th June, 1961.

2. The management opposite party filed a written statement by way of rejoinder on 31st August, 1961, in which one of the points taken was that there had been no contravention of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

3. As the case was an old one and it was lying undisposed of, on 13th May, 1963, I fixed the complaint for hearing on 27th May, 1963, and directed notices to be issued to both the parties.

4. Today (27th May, 1963), Sri G. Prasad, Chief Personnel Officer, appeared for the Company opposite party. The registered envelope sent to the complainant informing him about the date of hearing was received unserved with a note 'Left without address.' But it was no longer necessary to issue any notice, because the complainant, Sri Bishundeo Singh, Driller Mazdoor, Malkera Colliery, is present in person and is also represented by his Advocate, Sri Kaniya Paul.

5. On behalf of the opposite party, Sri G. Prasad, took a preliminary objection that the complaint was not maintainable because the complainant was not a workman concerned in Reference No. 49 of 1960, in which the present complaint had been made, and, therefore, there was no question of any violation of Section 33 of the Act, which could entitle the complainant to make the present complaint. It is, therefore, necessary to know first the nature of the dispute which was pending in Reference No. 49 of 1960.

6. Reference No. 49 of 1960, was made by the Central Government on 23rd November, 1960, under Section 10(1) (d) of the Act for adjudication to this Tribunal of the following industrial dispute:

"Whether the management of Jamadoba, 6 and 7 Pits, Jamadoba Digwadih, Sijua, and Malkera Coal Mines had prescribed any incremental scale of wages for the machine drivers prior to coming into operation of the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) in May, 1956. If so, whether the management is justified in not paying increments to these, machine drivers after coming into operation of the said award?

If, not, to what relief are these machine drivers entitled."

7. From the above, it is obvious that in the said reference, the workmen mentioned were Machine Drivers and the question was whether the management was justified in not paying any increment to these Machine Drivers after coming into operation of the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), in May, 1956. In the present case, however, the workman concerned is a Driller Mazdoor of Malkera Colliery and here we are concerned with his dismissal and whether it was justified.

8. It is true that in Reference No. 49 of 1960 the Machine Drivers of Malkera Colliery were employees and the present complainant is also an employee of the Malkera Colliery, but, in my opinion, that fact is not sufficient in law to make the complainant a workman concerned in the dispute in Reference No. 49 of 1960, within the meaning of Section 33 of the Act. Here, we are concerned with an individual dispute of an individual workman. Here, the workman is not a Machine Driver so as to say that he was included amongst the Machine Drivers who were concerned in Reference No. 49 of 1960. Then again, Reference No. 49 of 1960 was not concerned with all the workmen of the Malkera Colliery so as to include this workman concerned also.

9. For the reasons given above, I uphold the preliminary objection and hold that the complaint is not maintainable, and, therefore, it is dismissed, but, in the circumstances of the case, there will be no order for costs.

Sd./- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Dhanbad the 27th May, 1963

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
[No. F. 1/39/60-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2071.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th July, 1963

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL; DELHI.

PRESENT:

Shri Anand Narain Kaul,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.
22nd June, 1963.

REFERENCE I.D. No. 3 of 1963

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi,

AND

Their workmen.

Shri Harish Chandra for the management.

Shri R. N. Roy for the workmen.

AWARD

By Government Order No. S.O. 70(20)/62-LRIV dated the 2nd January 1963 the Central Government has referred for adjudication, to this Tribunal a dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi (to be called hereinafter as the Company) and their workmen, in respect of the following matters specified in the Schedule annexed to the reference:—

Whether the supersession of Sarvashri R. L. Sharma, M. R. Mahajan, S. R. Gupta, J. P. Sharma and V. K. K. Murthy in the matter of promotion to the grade of Special Assistant is justified and, if not, to what relief are they entitled?

2. In response to the usual notices issued to the parties the Mercantile Employees' Association, (to be called hereinafter as the Association) filed a statement of claim on behalf of the workmen on 1st February 1963 and the Company filed its written statement on the 6th March 1963. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed on 3rd April 1963:—

(1) Whether the question of promotion can be the subject matter of an industrial dispute? If not, what is the effect on the reference?

(2) Whether the dispute under reference is a valid industrial dispute?

(3) Whether the Mercantile Employees' Association has any *locus standi* to espouse the cause of and represent the concerned workmen?

(4) Whether Sarvashri Ram Lal Sharma, S. R. Gupta, M. R. Mahajan, S. P. Sharma and V. K. K. Murthy are entitled to be promoted as claimed by them in their claim statement and what orders are necessary in this respect?

3. Since a preliminary objection embodied in Issue No. 2 has been taken on behalf of the Company, that the dispute referred to is not an industrial dispute and that the reference is not valid and, since the objection relates to the jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate on the reference, arguments of the learned representatives of the parties, namely Shri R. N. Roy representing the Union and Shri Harish

Chandra representing the Company, were first heard on this preliminary issue and I shall presently deal with this issue. But, before proceeding to discuss this issue, it will be useful to narrate the facts of the case.

4. It is common ground between the parties that five workmen of the Company, namely Sarvashri Kam Lal Sharma, M. R. Mahajan, S. R. Gupta, J. P. Sharma and V. K. K. Murthy, joined the services of the National Fire and General Insurance Company Limited as Assistants on 14th September 1961, 14th November 1951, 14th November 1952, 14th March 1955 and 5th March 1956 respectively. Consequent on the nationalisation of life assurance business, which was being carried on by the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited and by the National Fire and General Insurance Company Limited the ownership and control in respect of life insurance business passed on to the Life Insurance Corporation of India and in respect of General Insurance work, which was being carried on by the two Companies, they were amalgamated into one and named as the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited which started functioning as a subsidiary to the Life Insurance Corporation. Following this the employees of both the former Companies, including the above named five concerned workmen, were taken in the employment of the amalgamated concern. On the 31st March 1962 the management of the amalgamated Company passed an order promoting Sarvashri Satish Kumar Channa, Har Swarup, S. C. Sabharwal and R. K. Monga as Special Assistants. The dates on which these four promotees had joined the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited were respectively 6th November 1957, 25th October 1958, 27th October 1958 and 1st March 1960. The Union's case is that in promoting the above-named Assistants to the posts of Special Assistants the management have ignored the seniority and claims of the five concerned workmen. There was a representation by these workmen and the Company having rejected the same the Union approached the Conciliation Officer. On the failure of conciliation the Government has made the present reference.

5. As already stated the Company has raised a preliminary objection that the dispute is not an industrial dispute since it has not been espoused by a substantial number of workers employed in the Company or by a trade union of the workers in the industry. According to the Company the Mercantile Employees Association only represents various shops and commercial establishments in and around Delhi but is not competent to espouse the cause of the five workmen since it does not represent a substantial number of workmen employed at the Company's Delhi establishment. On the merits of the case the Company contends that the promotions in question were effected after taking into account all relevant factors.

Issue No. 2.

6. I now proceed to deal with the preliminary issue 2. A number of documents have been filed on behalf of the Union including a pamphlet relating to the constitution and work of the Mercantile Employees' Association, a list, Ext. W/2 of the members of the Association who are employees of the Company and the original minutes Ext. W/1 of the proceedings, of a meeting of the Oriental Unit of the Association held on 27th September 1962. A statement of Shri R. N. Roy, President of the Association was recorded by me on the 22nd May 1963 wherein he stated that the strength of the Delhi establishment of the amalgamated Company on 31st March 1962, i.e. the date of the impugned order, was about 80. According to the written statement of the Company page 4 the strength of the staff of Assistants and Special Assistants was 79 and that was also the strength on 31st March 1962. It will thus be seen that the strength of the staff of Assistants and Special Assistants of the Company on the relevant dates was near about 80. According to the document Ext. W/2, the total number of member of the Association from amongst the staff of the Company was 10 only. The date of the impugned order of promotion of the four Assistants as already stated was 31st March 1962. It will appear from the list Ext. W/2 that none of the employees of the Company was a member of the Association on that date. Serial number 1 of the list having joined on 17th September 1962 while serial Nos. 2—9 of the list joined it on 3rd October 1962 and the workman at serial No. 10 joined it as late as 16th January 1963. According to the minutes, Ext. W/1, the meeting of the so called Oriental Fire & General Insurance Employees Unit of the Association was held on the 27th September 1962. There were seven members present, of whom one was Shri R. N. Roy, the President of the Association. Five of those present were the concerned workmen themselves and Shri S. P. Sharma was the 7th person. As shown by the list Ext. W/1, however, all of them joined the Association on the

3rd October 1962, i.e. after the date of the meeting. It is thus clear that on the date on which the connected Unit of the Association took up the case of the aggrieved workmen the only persons present at the meeting, apart from the President Shri R. N. Roy, who is not an employee of the Company, were the five concerned workmen themselves and one more person Shri S. P. Sharma and all of these six had not till then been enrolled as members of the Association. The espousal of the case of the five workmen was, therefore, really by only one other employee of the Company, who also had not till then been enrolled as a member of the Association. Shri Harish Chandra has argued that this shows that the documents are not genuine and that, in any case, the espousal by six employees out of 80 employees even if the five aggrieved persons are included is not an espousal by an appreciable or substantial number of workmen of the concern. He has also rightly pointed out that the Association itself is a Union of various shops commercial and other establishments in Delhi and is not a trade union of the industry, and, in these circumstances, there is no industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

7. Shri Roy was, however, at pains to make up for the weakness of the Union's case on facts under this issue by citing a number of authorities on the principles governing the transformation of an individual disputes into an industrial dispute. The authorities cited are 1960 I LLJ 514, 1962 I LLJ 634, 1958 I LLJ 500, 1958 I LLJ 1, 1957 II LLJ 1, 1957 I LLJ 27 1960 I LLJ 491. None of these authorities, however, are of any help to the Union, in the circumstances of the case as I shall show presently.

8. In 1962 I LLJ 634 two documents were admitted by the Labour Court on behalf of the Union but with the agreement of the other party to prove whether or not the workmen named therein had espoused the cause of either party. The document showed that whereas 14 members out of the 21 employees of the company had not espoused the cause of the workmen, seven had done so, inclusive of the two concerned workmen themselves. The document, which sought to show the espousal by five workmen, related to a meeting of the workers held on the 21st May 1960, whereas the reference was made on the 21st March 1960. According to the document, it was unanimously agreed by those persons that the case of the aggrieved employee pending in the Labour Court be "vigorously prosecuted". According to Their Lordships of the Supreme Court, who were dealing with the case in appeal, the resolution, to which the document referred did not necessarily rule out the appellant's case that, as they had already espoused the cause they decided to prosecute the reference vigorously before the Labour Court. Since this aspect of the matter had not been specifically raised before the Labour Court the five workmen in question did not step into the witness-box and, therefore, Their Lordships refused to treat the relevant document too technically. It was in these circumstances that Their Lordships took the view that the Labour Court was in error in coming to the conclusion that the dispute was not an industrial dispute since only a minority of the workmen had espoused the cause in question. It will be seen that, apart from the technical question raised, in the case, whether a resolution passed after the reference could prove espousal, before the reference, by the workmen supporting the resolution, the proportion of those assumed to be supporting the cause of the concerned workmen in that case was five as against fourteen, not espousing it. That was an appreciable number even if it represented a minority of the workmen but the proportion here excluding the five concerned workmen is only of one employee espousing the cause of the five as against the remaining 74 not shown to have espoused the cause. That certainly cannot be an appreciable number by any stretch of reasoning.

9. In 1960 I LLJ 514 a plea was taken for the first time in appeal before the Supreme Court that the reference to the Industrial Tribunal was invalid as it related to an individual dispute. This contention was not allowed to be raised before Their Lordships as it had not been raised before the Tribunal. The case has no bearing on the present issue.

10. Shri Roy has referred to page 511 of the decision in *Assam Chah Karmchari Sangha Vs. Dimakuchi Tea Estate* (1958 I LLJ 500). At that page Their Lordships have really quoted the observations of the Federal Court in *Western India Automobile Association Vs. Industrial Tribunal, Bombay* (1949 LLJ 245). The relevant observations as quoted are as follows:—

"It was contended that the reinstatement of the discharged workmen was not an industrial dispute because if the union represented the discharged employees they were not workmen within the definition of

that word in the Industrial Disputes Act. This argument is unsound. We see no difficulty in the respondents' (union) taking up the cause of the discharged workmen and the dispute being still an industrial dispute between the employer and the workmen. The non-employment of any person can amount to an industrial dispute between the employer and the workmen falling under the definition of that word in the Industrial Disputes Act."

11. The question that Their Lordships of the Federal Court were considering was whether the reinstatement of the discharged workmen was not an industrial dispute because, if the union represented the discharged employees, they were not workmen within the definition of that word in the Industrial Disputes Act. It was in this connection that it was observed that there was no difficulty in the union taking up the cause of the discharged workmen and the dispute being still an industrial dispute between the employer and the workmen. These observations had nothing to do with the character of the union which could take up the cause of a workman in order to convert an individual dispute into an industrial dispute nor does it deal with the conditions under which a union can be said to have really taken up the cause of an individual workman. In appropriate cases, of course, a union may be proved to have espoused an individual cause and convert it into an industrial dispute but such is not the position here.

12. The decision of the Supreme Court in *Crown Aluminium Works And Their workmen* (1958 I LLJ 1) has no bearing whatsoever on the present case and the observations of Their Lordships at page 6 that, with the emergence of the concept of a welfare State, collective bargaining between trade unions and capital has come into its own and has received statutory recognition are only general observations which in no way help the union on the facts of the present case.

13. In the case between *Newspapers Ltd. And Industrial Tribunal, Uttar Pradesh and others* (1957 II LLJ I) Their Lordships of the Supreme Court were pleased to discuss in detail the three views as to the meaning of 'industrial dispute' which appear to have been taken in reported decisions in India. In formulating the third view at page 5 of the report the following words were used by Their Lordships:—

"It (a dispute between an employer and a single workman) cannot *per se* be an industrial dispute but may become one if taken up by a trade union or a number of workmen."

On the same page Their Lordships quoted their own observations in the previous case of *Central Provinces Transport Service Vs. Raghunath Gopal Patwardhan* 1957 I LLJ 27. These are as follows:—

"The preponderance of judicial opinion is clearly in favour of the last of the three views stated above, and there is considerable reason behind it. Notwithstanding that the language of S. 2(k) is wide enough to cover a dispute between an employer and a single employee, the scheme of the Industrial Disputes Act does appear to contemplate that the machinery provided therein should be set in motion to settle only dispute which involve the rights of workmen as a class and that dispute touching the individual rights of a workman was not intended to be the subject of an adjudication under the Act, when the same had not been taken up by the union or a number of workmen."

Further on, at page 6 there occurred an observation that "a single employee's case might develop into an industrial dispute, when, as often happens, it is taken up by the trade union of which he is a member and there is a concerted demand by the employees for redress". These observations, relating to the taking up of a single employee's case by a trade union, cannot be invoked to support the contention that the taking up of an individual dispute by any trade union irrespective of its character and irrespective of the circumstances under which the cause was taken up, would transform the dispute into an industrial dispute. These aspects of espousal did not come in for Their Lordships consideration either in the case of *Newspapers Ltd.* or in the case of the *Central Provinces Transport Service*.

14. I have already dealt with the effect of the observations of Their Lordships of the Supreme Court in 1957 I LLJ 27 in discussing the same observations quoted in the case of *Newspapers Ltd.* and I need not refer to them again.

15. In *Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Vs. Their workmen* (1960 I LLJ 491), Their Lordships of the Supreme Court were really discussing the question whether it was reasonable to impose the limitation of majority of votes in the matter of termination of the award under Section 19(6) of the Act. In dealing with the problem Their Lordships had observed at pages 494 and 495 that ordinarily an individual dispute which is not sponsored by the union or is otherwise not supported by any group of workmen is not regarded as an industrial dispute for the purposes of the Act. They were further pleased to observe that "an element of collective bargaining which is the essential feature of modern trade union movement, is necessarily involved in industrial adjudication. That is why industrial courts deal with disputes in relation to individual cases only where such disputes assume the character of an industrial dispute by reason of the fact that they are sponsored by the union or have otherwise been taken up by a group or body of employees." In this connection Their Lordships quoted, with approval, their own previous observations in 1957 I LLJ 27. In this decision, as in the case of the *Central Provinces Transport Service* or of the *Newspapers Ltd.* the reference to sponsoring by the union could only have been to a union entitled to represent the employees of the respondent concern and not any and every union and the reference to a group or body of employees could only have meant a group of an appreciable number of employees. What is an "appreciable number" would, of course, depend on the circumstances of each case. As already shown by me in dealing with the facts of the present case, there was practically no sponsoring of the dispute except by a resolution at a meeting attended by six of the employees of the concern of whom five were the aggrieved employees themselves. It is too late in the day to argue that such an espousal can transform an individual dispute into an industrial dispute. The law on this subject is now well settled.

16. In *Working Journalists of the "Hindu" Vs. "Hindu"* (1961 I LLJ 288) it was observed by a Division Bench of the Madras High Court consisting Rajamannar C. J. and Veeraswami J. that "a collective dispute does not of course mean that all the workmen or a majority of them of the establishment concerned should sponsor and support the dispute. All that is necessary is that the dispute in order to become an industrial dispute should have the support of a substantial section of the workmen concerned in the establishment. What a substantial section of workmen may mean will depend upon the particular facts of each case."

17. In *Bombay Union of Journalists and others Vs. The "Hindu", Bombay* and another (1961 II LLJ 436) Their Lordships of the Supreme Court observed as follows at page 440.

"The dispute could acquire the character of an industrial dispute only if it was proved that it was, before it was referred, supported by the union of the employees of the "Hindu", Bombay or by an appreciable number of its employees. The principle, that the persons who seek to support the cause of the workman must themselves be directly and substantially interested in the dispute applies to such class of cases also. Persons who are not employees of the same employer cannot be regarded as so interested, that by their support they may convert an individual dispute into an industrial dispute. The mere support to the cause of the concerned workman by the Bombay Union of Journalists cannot, therefore, convert the individual dispute of one of its members into an industrial dispute".

18. Further on at page 443 Their Lordships laid down the following test for determining whether an individual dispute has acquired the character of an industrial dispute:—

"In each case in ascertaining whether an individual dispute has acquired the character of an industrial dispute the test is whether at the date of the reference the dispute was taken up as supported by the union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by an individual workman or by an appreciable number of workmen."

In the case of *Express Newspapers Vs. Labour Court* (1962 II LLJ 200) a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh, consisting of Chandra Reddi, C. J. and Kumarayya, J. observed as follows:—

"The Andhra Pradesh Union of Working Journalists in the instant case is not a union of the employees of the appellant though it is a union of all the employees in the industry of journalism in Andhra Pradesh."

As such the union is not directly or substantially interested in the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment of the particular industry. If the community of interest does not exist, the other workmen or their union cannot adopt the dispute. It was further on observed that it is clear that there cannot be an industrial dispute unless the case of the aggrieved workman or a group of workmen is taken up by some of the employees employed in the establishment. To the same effect is the decision of the Punjab High Court in *Radio Television, Delhi Vs. Sharma* (1962 II LLJ 722) in which the decision of the Madras High Court in *Working Journalists of the Hindu Vs. The Hindu* (1961 I LLJ 288) was followed."

19. In *Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Vs. Industrial Tribunal, Delhi and others* (1963 I LLJ 222) the following pertinent observations were made by the Punjab High Court:--

"It is by now settled beyond question that an individual dispute of a single workman with the employer might develop into an industrial dispute when it is taken up by the union of which he is a member or there is a demand by a substantial number of employees for redress. In the instant case only two out of six workmen in the establishment were members of the general union and the other four workmen were not members of any union. At the time of reference the concerned workman alone was the member of the general union. In the absence of any proof that an appreciable number of the remaining four workmen supported or espoused the causes of the concerned workman, the reference was invalid."

In *Gobordhandas Jeerambhai Vs. Sixth Industrial Tribunal and others* (1963 I LLJ 163) it was observed at page 165 by the Calcutta High Court that "when an individual dispute is taken up by the union of the workmen, employed in that particular industry, it may be presumed that the workmen of that industry have sympathy for the cause of the dissatisfied workmen and that presumption clothes the dispute, even though originally an individual dispute, with the character of an industrial dispute. But if a stranger union takes up the cause of an individual workman, the onus is on the union to prove that it has the backing, sympathy or collaboration of a substantial number of workmen employed in the industry."

20. In the light of the above decisions it is impossible to hold that the dispute of the five aggrieved persons in the present case had acquired the character of an industrial dispute by its having been taken up by a general union of shops and establishments in Delhi like the Mercantile Employees Union. Nor is there any evidence whatsoever to show that any appreciable number of employees have supported the cause of the five aggrieved persons. Shri Roy's argument is that the cause of the workmen was actually espoused by a "Unit" of the Association, of which the membership is confined to this very industry, i.e., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company. But there is no authority for the proposition, nor is there any provision of law or rule in support of the ingenious plea that a Unit of a Union formed for the convenience of internal working of the Union or Association could by itself be treated as a separate union. I have, therefore, no alternative but to hold that the dispute has remained an individual dispute and was not transformed into an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The reference is, therefore, invalid and I pass an award accordingly.

(Thirteen pages)

The 22nd June, 1963.

Sd./- ANAND NARAIN KAUL,
Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal: Delhi.

[No. 70(20)/62-LRIV.]

S.O. 2072.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Labour Court, Lucknow, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act, from Shri Sheo Ratan Lal of the United Commercial Bank Limited, Kanpur, which was received by the Central Government on the 26th July, 1963.

BEFORE THE LABOUR COURT (CENTRAL), LUCKNOW

Dated July, 24, 1963

PRESENT:—

Sri G. C. Agarwala,—*Presiding Officer.*

Misc. CASE No. 17, OF 1963 U/S. 33-A OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT.

BETWEEN

Sri Sheo Ratan Lal,—*Applicant.**Versus*United Commercial Bank, Kanpur.—*Opp. Party.*

APPEARANCES:—

1. Sri R. V. Govindan, Law Officer of the Bank.—*For Opp. Party.*1. Sri V. N. Sekhri, General Secretary of All India Bank Employees Federation.—*For Applicant.*

DISTRICT:—(Kanpur).

ORDER

The applicant, Sri Sheo Ratan Lal Deivedi, was appointed as Head Cashier (Kanpur Branch) by the Opp. Party, United Commercial Bank Ltd., on 10th October, 1962, by appointment letter, Ext. E/1, on probation for six months. An agreement, Ext. E/1A, dated 20th February, 1963, was also executed by him. He was subsequently confirmed and on the date of termination of his service on 10th April, 1961, Ext. W/1, he was drawing a salary of Rs. 461 per month. On 31st October, 1960, he applied for leave on illness which was granted upto 30th November, 1960, with pay for 22 days due to him and then without pay. He went on extending leave first upto 31st March, December, and then from time to time upto 31st March, 1961. On his application for leave for the month of March, he was intimated by the bank by letter, Ext. E/2, dated 20th March, 1961, that he was on leave without pay since 1st December, 1960, and that he would not be granted any further leave. He was required to report for duty on 1st April, 1961. The applicant, however, did not resume duty and instead of applying to the manager, Kanpur Branch, sent an application to the Dy. General Manager of the Bank in the head office at Calcutta on 28th March, 1961. He requested for three months extension of leave. The head office by letter dated 4th April, 1961, Ext. E/4, intimated that it was not possible for the bank to keep the post vacant indefinitely and required him to join duty on or before 10th April, 1961. The applicant again applied on 8th April, 1961, Ext. E/5, to the General Manager, Calcutta, requesting to review the decision and with the said application a Civil Surgeon's certificate recommending leave for three months was appended. The bank, however, did not accede to the request and terminated his services by means of letter dated 18th April, 1961, Ext. W/1. In accordance with clause I, of the agreement dated 20th February, 1963, the bank offered him three months salary and allowances in lieu of notice. Dissatisfied with this order terminating his services, the applicant moved the National Bank Tribunal at Bombay under Section 33(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act (Act 14 of 1947) by reason of the fact that there was a pendency of Ref. No. 1 of 1960 before the said tribunal presided over by Justice K. T. Desai. This complaint was in due course transferred to Labour Court, Delhi, from where it has been received by this court under orders of Government of India exercising powers under Section 33B of the Act. The objections raised by the bank in reply to the petition of the applicant are mainly two fold. The first is that the applicant was not a 'workman' in as much as he was discharging functions mainly of managerial nature. The second objection is that the termination of the services which was a case of discharge simpliciter was not connected with any misconduct and as such there was no breach of Section 33 of the Act. The first objection raised on behalf of the bank must be rejected. What duties the applicant had been discharging were enumerated by him in para 2 of the petition and same were admitted on behalf of the bank. These duties clearly were not of managerial nature, but were entirely independent of executive of power. He was drawing a salary of Rs. 461/-. Under Section 2(s) if an employee who is not drawing a salary exceeding Rs. 500/- per month, inspite of

discharging duties in a supervisory capacity, as the applicant was no doubt doing, would nevertheless be a "workman". That being so, the applicant was a 'workman' within the meaning of the Act and was entitled to raise the dispute so as to be entitled to move this petition under Section 33A.

2. The second objection, however, is more important and must be held in favour of the Opposite Party, the employers. Before a discharge simplicitor could be covered by Section 33(2) of the Act, it must be connected with related to a misconduct, real or assumed, or at any rate alleged on behalf of the employers. The representative of the workman relied on a case of Bombay High Court reported in 1961-II-LLJ-page 274, National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., and Vyas (P.D.) and another. It was no doubt held that Section 33(2)(b) covers the case of discharge simplicitor and not necessarily discharge by way of punishment, but a critical study of the judgement would reveal that their Lordships nowhere held that the said discharge may be unconnected with any misconduct. On the other hand, certain observations in the judgement confirmed the fact that they had definitely in mind that though the discharge simplicitor may be covered yet it must be correlated with some alleged misconduct of the workman. At page 280, the last lines clearly demonstrate the fact and are as follows:—

"Therefore, though under clause (b) "discharge" is to be for misconduct, "discharge" can be otherwise than for punishment and it is in that sense that that word has been specifically used in clause (b)."

Further on, the following passage on the same page will clearly prove that the fact that "discharge" should be connected with some misconduct was not lost sight of when their Lordships held that the word "discharge" in the section covers the case of discharge simplicitor.

"It is also to be noted that the interpretation placed as above on the word "discharge" read with the words "for any misconduct" in Cl. (b) will apply equally to the said word "discharge" read with the words "for any misconduct" as occurring in Cl. (b) of Sub-sec. (1), the only difference between the two sub-sections being that under Sub-Sec. (2) the misconduct must be "not connected with the dispute" whereas under Sub-sec. (1) the misconduct must be "connected with the dispute". It is quite clear, therefore, that there is no inconsistency as between the two sub-sections (1) and (2).

The same conclusion is derived by a further reading of the judgement when their Lordships compared the scope of the old unamended Section 33(a & b) with the present section after amendment and also when comparing sub-sections 2 and 3 of the present section. It was not possible to have taken a different meaning when the wordings of the section are clear and definite because it says that discharge, dismissal or punishment has to be co-related with a misconduct. This ruling, therefore, does not support the applicant's contention and is an authority only for the proposition that the word "discharge" covers a case of discharge simplicitor also without necessarily implying punishment. The Kerala High Court in 1963-I-LLJ-page 212, considered the true interpretation and the effect of the Bombay ruling, referred to above, and it was held that the "discharge" was meant to be correlated with misconduct in the Bombay case. That being the legal position, it has to be seen whether discharge or termination of service was in any way connected with any misconduct. The argument advanced on behalf of the workman's representative was that the absence of the workman after refusal of leave amounted to misconduct inasmuch as it was absence without leave or non-compliance of an order of the employers and which is covered by the expression "minor misconduct" as laid down in clause (VI), para 521 of the modified Shastri award which determines the Standing Orders applicable to all banks including the Opp. Party. It may be that the employers could have taken the absence after refusal of leave as a misconduct but the fact remains that the employers did not terminate the services of the workman for absence without leave or for insubordination. They did so because they could not spare him any further. The employers did not challenge the fact that he was not really ill and the workman may really have been ill for which he had submitted a certificate of Civil Surgeon in proof thereof. The stand taken by the employers was, however, entirely different. In their letter dated 4th April, 1961, Ext. E/4, the bank clearly stated that they "cannot keep the post vacant indefinitely." The bank terminated the services not because of any alleged malingering on the part of the workman or for insubordination. They had expressed their own difficulties and because of the important post which the applicant held as Head Cashier they expressed their inability to keep the post vacant for indefinite period. As such,

it cannot be said that the discharge was in any way connected with any misconduct on the part of the applicant. As held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Chartered Bank Bombay, V/S Chartered Bank Employees Union, reported in 1960-II-LLJ-page 222, if the discharge was bonafide, it would not be open to the tribunal to interfere in the discretion exercised by the bank. The tribunal no doubt is entitled to enter into the real motive which actuated the employers to terminate the services and the mere form of the order so as to camouflage an order of dismissal for misconduct cannot be permitted in the garb of an order of discharge. In the instant case the bank cannot be charged with any malafide intention. They had been allowing leave to the applicant from 31st October, 1960 and as and when he applied, although leave with pay was only due for 22 days. They were only not prepared to prolong the leave after 31st March, 1961. The applicant may have been occupying some position as an office bearer of the U.P. Bank Employees Association, as alleged by him, but the conduct of the employers was not such as to raise an inference that in terminating the services of the applicant they were actuated by any motive of victimisation or were adopting any unfair labour practice. Had it been so, they would have refused to grant him leave after 30th November, 1960. The applicant had been applying for leave month to month after 30th November, 1960, and the bank was considerate enough to accommodate him and continue to grant him leave. It was only when the workman in his application dated 28th March, 1961, stated that he was having blood pressure and eye trouble and may take 4 to 6 months to recover that the bank decided to terminate his services not with a view to victimise him, but on account of their own genuine difficulties to keep such an important post vacant. Both under the agreement, Ext. E/A and also under the modified Shastri Bank Award, para 522, the bank had a unquestionable right to terminate the services on payment of three months pay. The only restriction which had been recognised in law is, as laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Chartered Bank case, referred to above, following the leading case of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd., V/S workers of the Company, 1951-II-LLJ-page 314, that the action must be bonafide and should not be capricious arbitrary or unnecessary harsh, judged by the normal standard of a reasonable man so as to raise a presumption of victimisation or unfair labour practice. This had not been the case here and, therefore, the action of the employers cannot be called to be malafide. Consequently, there was no breach of Section 33-2(b) so as to confer a right on the applicant to move under Section 32(A) of the Act.

The application is, therefore, rejected.

G. C. AGARWALA, Presiding Officer,
Labour Court, Lucknow.

[No. F. 35(33)/63-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 24th July 1963

S.O. 2073.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from two workmen of the Associated Cement Company Limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, District Bundi, Rajasthan, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th July 1963.

BEFORE THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 3(NT) OF 1963

IN

REFERENCE No. 1(NT) OF 1961

1. Kanhiya Lal c/o General Cement Karamchari Union, Lakheri Dist. Bundi (Rajasthan).
2. Phulchand c/o General Cement Karamchari Union, Lakheri, Dist. Bundi (Rajasthan).—*Applicants.*

The Associated Cement Company Ltd., Lakheri—*Opposite Party.*

PRESENT:

Shri SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer,

APPEARANCES:

For the applicants: Shri M. P. More, Advocate instructed by Shri G. G. Dharadhar, General Secretary, All-India Cement Workers' Federation.

For the Opposite Party: Counsel Shri S. D. Vimadalal, Bar-at-Law with Shri G. L. Govil, Labour Relations Officer.

STATE: Rajasthan.

INDUSTRY: Cement.

Bombay, dated 23rd July, 1963

AWARD

1. This application, which is dated 3rd April 1963, purports to be a complaint under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) and is directed against the alleged dismissal on 18th October 1962 of the applicants who were its employees in the Lakheri Cement Works of the opposite party and who are admittedly workmen concerned in the industrial dispute which is pending before this Tribunal—being Reference No. 1(NT) of 1961.

2. The ground on which this application is sought to be maintained is that the opposite party had violated the provisions of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in as much as it had not applied to this Tribunal under section 33(2)(b) for approval of its action in dismissing the applicants. The applicants, therefore, contend that there having been a breach of the provisions of section 33(2)(b) of the Act by the opposite party, their dismissal is illegal and this complaint is maintainable.

3. The opposite party in its preliminary written statement dated 13th May, 1963, has urged a legal objection that this complaint is not maintainable as it has not contravened the provisions of section 33 of the Act. It has stated that as proceedings were pending in two industrial disputes, being Reference No. I.T. No. 5 of 1959 and Reference No. 5 of 1962 before the Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, the company by an application dated 17th September 1962, made under section 33(2)(b) for the approval of its action before discharging the applicants from its service with effect from 18th September 1962. The opposite party has, therefore, contended that it had complied with the provisions of section 33(2)(b), by filing applications seeking the approval of the Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, before discharging the applicants from its service, and, therefore, these complaints were not maintainable; that these applications of the opposite party were still pending before the Rajasthan Industrial Tribunal. It has further pointed that the dismissal of these applicants had followed an order of transfer that had been passed against these applicants and that the General Cement Karamchhari Union, Lakheri, had raised an industrial dispute over this transfer, which was referred by the Rajasthan Government for adjudication to the Rajasthan Industrial Tribunal vide Notification No. F. 5(55)-Lab/62 dated 12th October, 1962, which was still pending.

4. The company has further submitted that as the applicants had refused to comply with the Management's order dated 19/20th June 1961 transferring them to the company's cement works at Bhupendra, they were charge-sheeted for this misconduct and after a departmental enquiry on the charge-sheet, they were found guilty and it was decided to discharge them from service from 18th September 1962. It has, therefore, argued that as the justification of their discharge from service was a matter subjudice before the Rajasthan Industrial Tribunal in Reference No. 5 of 1962 the same could, not be agitated before this Tribunal by a complaint under section 33A of the Act. The subject matter of the dispute referred to the Rajasthan Tribunal by the Rajasthan Government's said Notification dated 12th October 1962 was as follows:—

Dispute

"Whether the transfer of Shri Kanhiyalal, T. No. 463 and Shri Phulchand, Turner (C), Grade I, by the Lakheri Cement Works Ltd., Lakheri vide their order No. LK/FB/4/8143 dated 19/20th June 1961 is justified and/or legal? If not, to what relief these workers are entitled?"

5. At the hearing of this application before this Tribunal on 24th June 1963, the position taken up on behalf of the applicants was that they had no knowledge of the applicant for approval under section 33(2)(b) which the management stated it

had made to the Industrial Tribunal at Rajasthan. I, therefore, directed the company to write to the Rajasthan Industrial Tribunal and ascertain whether those applications had been filed before it. The company by an application dated 25/26th June 1963 addressed to the Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, enquired whether that Tribunal had received the company's application dated 17th September 1962, seeking approval of that Tribunal to the action of discharge from service taken against these two applicants viz. 1. Kanahiyal and 2. Phulchand. To this the company received a reply dated 4/5th July 1963 from the Reader of the Industrial Tribunal in which he stated:

"I am directed to inform you that two applications under section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the approval of the action taken by your company against Shri Kanahiyal and Shri Phulchand were received in this office on 19th September 1962. Similarly a complaint under section 33A of the Act was also received on 15th November 1962 from Shri Kanahiyal against your company. Since there has been no Presiding Officer on the Industrial Tribunal since the 26th August 1962 no action could be taken by this office on the aforesaid applications."

6. From an application for adjournment filed by Shri More, Advocate for the applicants on 21st June 1963 in these proceedings, it appears that the union had also applied to the Secretary of the Industrial Tribunal to supply relevant information on the disputes, which the applicants had not by that date received from that Tribunal.

7. At the adjourned hearing of these applications on 12th July 1963, the management relied upon the reply received by it from the Rajasthan Tribunal's office dated 4/5th July 1963 and Shri Vimadalal, Counsel for the company, urged that as it was now established not only that the company had filed applications under section 33(2)(b) before the Rajasthan Industrial Tribunal, but also that one of the applicants had also filed a complaint under section 33A before that Tribunal, it was clear that the company had complied with the provisions of section 33 of the Act, and, therefore, this complaint could not be maintained.

8. Shri More did not seriously dispute that the Tribunal in Rajasthan, had received the company's applications dated 17th September 1962 under section 33(2) of the Act for approval, but he urged that the mere fact of the receipt of the applications by the Tribunal could not be said to constitute filing of the applications. I am not impressed by this argument. I am satisfied that when an employer addresses an application under section 33(2)(b) to a Tribunal, and it is received by that Tribunal, it must be held that the company had made the application.

9. Shri More has next urged that when industrial disputes are pending before several Tribunals at the same time, it is open to the dismissed workman to approach every and any of the Tribunal and that it is entirely the workman's choice before which Tribunal he may file his complaint under section 33A. This may no doubt be true when there is an admitted violation of section 33 by the employer not having made an application for approval under section 33(2)(b) before any one of those Tribunals. But as Shri Vimadalal, the learned counsel for the company rightly pointed out the position is not whether the workmen cannot approach any Tribunal, but whether the company is required to approach each and every Tribunal before which the several disputes are pending for approval. Shri Vimadalal has argued that when several industrial disputes are pending before different Industrial Tribunals or other authorities, in all of which the workmen against whom the company has taken action are workmen concerned, it would be the company's choice which Tribunal or authority to approach with an application for approval under section 33(2)(b) of the Act. To accept this proposition as sound and it is supported by decisions to which I have referred later. Once the fact of an application under section 33(2)(b) having been made to an Industrial Tribunal before which industrial disputes are pending in which the workmen are interested is established, it cannot be argued by the workmen against whom such an application is filed under a complaint under section 33A before another Tribunal, that the company has committed a breach of section 33(2)(b) by not making an application also before that Tribunal for its approval. I think there would be sufficient compliance with section 33(2)(b) if the employer has filed an application before any of the Tribunals before which an industrial dispute is pending, provided the workmen against whom the order of discharge is passed, of which approval is sought, are workmen concerned. If once there is compliance by the employer with section 33(2)(b), a complaint under section 33A cannot lie in respect of that discharge or

dismissal. I am fortified in this finding by the following observation in the decision of a Division Bench of the L.A.T. (Shri J. N. Majumdar and Shri R. C. Mitter) in the case of Shri Sunderdas Bannerjee & Others Vs. M/s. McLeod & Co. Ltd. (1953 L.A.C. page 707 at page 708), to which my attention has been drawn by Shri Vimadala, learned counsel for the company:—

"We have had occasion to point out the underlying principles of section 33 of the Act and, in our opinion, an application made in one of the several references pending between the workmen and employer for permission to terminate the service of any of the workmen concerned in those references should be sufficient for the safeguard as envisaged by section 33 to be satisfied."

10. Shri Vimadala, has also relied upon the Award of Shri Taki Bilgrami, Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in complaint (I.T.) Nos. 101, 102, 109, 111 & 112 of 1959 in Reference No. 1/59 and 445/58 Madukumar Taliyaka & four others, complainants Vs. M/s. Gujarat Industries (Pvt) Ltd., Bombay, reported in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, L dated 3rd March 1960 page 918 at page 919, where the learned Tribunal, in rejecting a similar argument as was urged by Shri More that it was necessary for the employer company to have obtained the permission from all authorities before whom different disputes were pending, ordered as follows:—

"The approval obtained from any one of the authorities mentioned in section 33(2) in my opinion is sufficient. I do not think it was intended by the Legislature, that approval from all authorities before whom different disputes are pending should be obtained. If this was so, approval by another authority would lead to uncertainty and complications."

11. In this case I am more than satisfied that there has been a compliance of section 33(2) by the company in filing its applications dated 17th September, 1963, before the Rajasthan Tribunal for approval of its action in discharging these applicants from its service and I, therefore, hold that this complaint under section 33A of the Act is not maintainable.

12. This complaint is, therefore, dismissed.

No order as to costs.

(Sd.) SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer,

National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

[No. 7/24/60/LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 1st August, 1963.

S.O. 2074.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following corrections made by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in pursuance of rule 28 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, in its award issued in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Colliery of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, and their workmen, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 1562, dated, the 29th May, 1963, namely:—

In the said award:—

in Para. 3, line 3, for '1963', read '1953'.

in Para. 3, lines 17, 18, for 'Chief Deputy Agent', read 'Deputy Agent,

in Para. 3, line 19, for '20th February, 1962' read '20th February, 1959',

in Para. 3, line 25, for '17th September 1959', read '17th June 1959',

in Para. 11, sub-para. 2, line 1, for 'Exhibit W.8', read 'Exhibit W.18',

in Para. 11, sub-para. 2, line 9, for 'Colliery Manager' read 'Colliery Engineer',

in Para. 11, sub-para. 7, lines 7, 11-12 and 14, for 'Colliery Manager', read 'Colliery Engineer',

in Para. 17, line 6, for '19th October 1961', read '9th October 1961',

- In Para. 18, line 3, for '5 and 6 pits', read '6 and 7 pits',
 in Para. 30, lines 3 and 24, for 'Colliery Manager', read 'Colliery Engineer',
 in Para. 30, lines 24-25, for 'Assistant Chief Mining Engineer', read 'Assistant Chief Engineer',
 in Para. 32, line 9, for 'before', read 'after'.

(No. 2/87/62-LRILY

Sd./- RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Presiding Officer.

S.O. 2075.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Palana Colliery, Post Office Palana (Bikaner) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th July, 1963.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY.

REFERENCE No. CGIT-23 of 1962.

Employers in relation to the Palana Colliery, P.O. Palana (Bikaner).

AND

Their Workmen

AND

In the matter of Application No. CGIT-15 of 1962, arising out of Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1962.

1. Shri Narain Ram, S/o Dhura Ram.
 2. Shrimati Gogli, D/o. Jetha Ram.
 3. Shrimati Soni, D/o. Panna Ram.
 4. Shrimati Lichhma, D/o. Khinya Ram.
 5. Shrimati Sadu, D/o. Raju Ram.
 6. Shrimati Goverli, D/o. Hanuta Ram.
 7. Shrimati Panki, D/o. Kumbha Ram.
 8. Shrimati Ridhuri, D/o. Kana Ram.
 9. Shrimati Meera, D/o. Bhairun Ram.
 10. Shrimati Dhurki, D/o. Ishar Ram.
 11. Shrimati Dhurki, D/o. Lalu Ram.
 12. Shrimati Kheturi, D/o. Tiku Ram.
- AND**
13. Shrimati Nanuri, D/o. Chetan Ram, Wagon Loaders of Palana Colliery, C/o. Palana Colliery Labour Union.—*Complainants.*

Versus.

The Management of Palana Colliery, P.O. Palana, Distt. Bikaner.—*Opposite Party.*

PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant,—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the employers in Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1962, and for the Application No. CGIT-15 of 1962—

Shri G. L. Mathur, Labour Welfare Officer, Palana Colliery, P.O. Palana (Bikaner) with Shri G. S. Pareek, Commercial Accountant of the Colliery.

For the workmen in Ref. No. CGIT-23 of 1962, and for the complainants in Application No. CGIT-15 of 1962.—

Dr. Jawaharlal Ajmani, Patron and Officer, with Shri Arjun Ram, President, Palana Colliery Mazdoor Union.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mining.

STATE: Rajasthan.

Bombay, dated 27th July, 1963

AWARD

The Central Government, by the Ministry of Labour and Employment's Order No. 5/11/62-LRII, dated 31st July, 1962, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties above-named i.e., employers in relation to the Palana Colliery, Palana (Bikaner) and their workmen, in respect of the subject-matters specified in the following Schedule to the said Order, to me for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of the Palana Colliery was justified in laying off Shrimati Gogli D/o. Jetha Ram and the following other wagon loaders for 33 days during the months of January to March, 1962 and if not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

1. Shrimati Soni, D/o. Panna Ram.
2. Shrimati Lichhman, D/o. Khinya Ram.
3. Shrimati Sadu, D/o. Raju Ram.
4. Shrimati Goverli, D/o. Hanuta Ram.
5. Shrimati Panki, D/o. Kumbha Ram.
6. Shrimati Redhuri, D/o. Kana Ram.
7. Shrimati Meera, D/o. Bhera Ram.
8. Shrimati Dhurki, D/o. Ishar Ram.
9. Shrimati Champali, D/o. Panna Ram.
10. Shrimati Dhurki, D/o. Lalu Ram.
11. Shrimati Khatu, D/o. Tiku Ram.
12. Shrimati Lalki, D/o. Kesra Ram.
13. Shrimati Sugni, D/o. Sohan Singh.
14. Shrimati Chandni, D/o. Bhera Ram.
15. Shrimati Jhamku, D/o. Sewa Ram.
16. Shrimati Umedi, D/o. Puran Ram.
17. Shrimati Udi, D/o. Mula Ram.
18. Shrimati Mehatki, D/o. Bagta Ram.
19. Shrimati Baluri, D/o. Hema Ram.
20. Shrimati Manori, D/o. Hema Ram.
21. Shrimati Soni, D/o. Shera Ram.
22. Shrimati Rukman, D/o. Jodha Ram.
23. Shrimati Pemi, D/o. Kisna Ram.
24. Shrimati Soni, D/o. Ganga Ram.
25. Shrimati Chandri, D/o. Nanu Ram.
26. Shrimati Azima, D/o. Bholu Khan.
27. Shrimati Muli, D/o. Nanda Ram.
28. Shrimati Pemi, D/o. Kana Ram.
29. Shrimati Rukhri, D/o. Ganga Ram.
30. Shrimati Lalki, D/o. Sukh Ram.

31. Shrimati Phulki, D/o. Prabhu Ram.
32. Shrimati Jawari, D/o. Lalu Ram.
33. Shrimati Nanuri, D/o. Chetan Ram.
34. Shrimati Sundari, D/o. Kheta Ram.
35. Shri Nanu Ram, S/o. Dhura Ram.
36. Shri Harji Ram, S/o. Kesra Ram.
37. Shri Dhura Ram, S/o. Umeda Ram.
38. Shri Kana Ram, S/o. Mangla Ram.
39. Shri Sukha Ram, S/o. Budha Ram.
40. Shri Magha Ram, S/o. Khema Ram.
41. Shri Kalu Ram, S/o. Shera Ram.
42. Shri Jetha Ram, S/o. Purba Ram.

2. During the pendency of this industrial dispute, 13 wagon loaders, Shri Narain Ram and 12 others, filed a complaint under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, (Application No. CGIT-15 of 1962), complaining that the opposite party had contravened the provisions of section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, in counting the disputed period of lay-off being the subject-matter of the Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, with the subsequent period of the wrongful lay-off of the complainants. The complaint is dated 30th October, 1962, to which the employer company filed its reply dated 24th January, 1963.

3. Both the industrial disputes in Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1962 and the complaint under section 33A being Application No. 15 of 1962, were heard together at Bikaner on 24th July, 1963, when after some discussion the parties filed a joint application recording the terms of settlement that had been reached between them in the said Reference No. 23 of 1962, and in the said Application No. 15 of 1962. A copy of the said terms of settlement is annexed hereto and marked Annexure A.

4. As I am satisfied that the terms of settlement are fair and reasonable, I make an award in Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1962, and in Application No. CGIT-15, of 1962, which were heard together, in terms of the settlement reached between the parties, by this Single Award.

No order as to costs.

Sd./- SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Bombay.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL BOMBAY,
CAMP BIKANER.

In the matter of Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, and Application No. CGIT-15 (Appln.) of 1962, arising out of Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1962.

PARTIES:—

Employers in relation to the Palana Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen.

May it please this Hon'ble Tribunal:

The parties concerned in the above Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, and the Application No. CGIT-15 (Appln.) of 1962, arising out of Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, beg to state as follows:

1. The parties have reached the following settlement in Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, and the Application No. CGIT-15, (Appln.) of 1962, arising out of Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962;

2. The parties are agreed that the management of the Palana Colliery, Palana, shall pay 50 per cent. of the amount of lay off compensation already paid for the 33 days of lay off mentioned in the Order of reference in Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, to each of the 43 workmen mentioned in the Schedule to the Government Order of reference dated 31st July, 1962, provided that the period of 33 days lay off shall be included in computing the total first period of 45 days of lay off, except for the 13 workmen who are the complainants in Application No. CGIT-15, (Appln.) of 1962, in Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, who shall be paid 50 per cent of the lay off compensation which would otherwise have been payable to them, for the number of days of lay off as stated in Statement 'A' to their said Application. The management has agreed to this settlement with a view to restore good relations and maintain industrial peace. The Union concerned assures the management that it has no further claim on the said score of lay off compensation.

3. The payment to be made by the management to the workmen concerned by the 15th August, 1963.

4. The parties pray that an Award be made in terms of this settlement in Reference No. CGIT-23, of 1962, and the Application No. CGIT-15, (Appln.) of 1962.

For the management.

1. Sd./- G. L. MATHUR,
Labour Welfare Officer,
Palana Colliery.
2. Sd./- G. S. PAREEK,
Commercial Accountant,
Palana Colliery.

Bikaner,

Dated, 24th July, 1963.

For the Workmen.

1. Sd./- DR. JAWAHARLAL AJMANI,
Patron and Officer,
Palana Colliery Mazdoor Union:
2. ARJUN RAM,
President, Palana Colliery
Mazdoor Union.

Before me,

Sd./- SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial
Tribunal, Bombay,
Camp, Bikaner 24-7-1963

[No. 5/11/62-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1963

S.O. 2076.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Palana Colliery, Post Office Palana (Bikaner) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th July, 1963.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-23 of 1963

Employers in relation to the Palana Colliery, P.O. Palana (Bikaner)

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—Shri G. L. Mathur, Labour Welfare Officer and Shri G. S. Pareek, Commercial Accountant, Palana Colliery, Palana (Bikaner).

For the workmen—Dr. Jawaharlal Ajmani, Patron and Officer, with Shri Arjun Ram, President, Palana Colliery Mazdoor Union.

Industry: Coal Mining.

State: Rajasthan.

Bombay, dated 27th July 1963

AWARD

The Central Government, by the Ministry of Labour and Employment's Order No. 4/41/60-LRII, dated 18th May 1963, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties above-named, in respect of the subject-matters specified in the following Schedule to the said Order, to me for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of the Palana Colliery was justified in not paying wages to their workmen for the 15th August and 26th January for the years 1950 to 1953? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

2. After the reference was made, the Palana Colliery Mazdoor Union, representing the workmen, filed its statement of claim dated 10th June 1963, to which the management filed its written statement in reply dated 13th July, 1963. The dispute was thereafter taken up for hearing by me at Bikaner on 24th July 1963, when after some discussion the parties filed a joint application embodying the terms of settlement reached between them and prayed that an award be made in terms thereof. A copy of the joint application is annexed hereto and marked Annexure A.

3. As I am satisfied in the facts and circumstances of the case that these terms of settlement are fair and reasonable. I accept the same and make an award in terms thereof.

No order as to costs.

Sd./- SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

ANNEXURE “A”

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY,
CAMP BIKANER

IN THE MATTER OF REFERENCE No. CGIT-23 OF 1963

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Palana Colliery

AND

Their Workmen

May it please the Hon'ble Tribunal:

The parties concerned in the above Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1963, beg to state as follows:—

The parties concerned in the above Reference No. CGIT-23 of 1963, have reached the following settlement:

1. The management of the Palana Colliery accepts that payments for the holidays on 15th August, 1950 and the 26th January, 1951 and 15th August, 1951

and 26th January, 1952 were not made and on written statement by the 165 workmen whose names are mentioned in Annexure 1 to the Union's statement of claim dated 10th June 1963, that they have not received this payment, the management agrees to make payments to them of the wages of those four holidays within 10 days of the receipt by it of such written statement.

2. As regards the payment of wages for the holidays of 15th August, 1952 and 26th January, 1953, it is proved by the management from the muster rolls of the monthly staff that payment of wages for these two holidays was made by it to the monthly-rated staff. The Union accepts that payment for the monthly paid staff must have been made for the holiday on 15th August, 1953. The management, however, is not in a position to adduce any proof from the records available to it of payment of wages to the weekly paid staff (daily-rated and piece-rated) for the 3 holidays of 15th August, 1952, 26th January, 1953 and 15th August, 1953. The management however, will pay wages for these three holidays (i.e. 15th August, 1952, 26th January, 1953 and 15th August 1953) to those of the weekly paid (daily-rated and piece-rated) workmen from the list of 165 workmen mentioned in Annexure 1 to the Union's Statement of Claim, who file declarations stating that they have not received payments for these 3 holidays, within 10 days of the receipt of such declarations by it from these workmen.

3. Parties pray that an Award be made in terms of this settlement.

4. No orders as to costs.

1. Sd/-

(G. L. MATHUR)
Labour Welfare Officer,
Palana Colliery, Palana.
Dated, Bikaner the 24th July, 1963.

1. Sd/-.

(DR. JAWAHARLAL AJMANI)
Patron and Officer,
Palana Colliery Mazdoor
Union.

2. Sd/-.

(ARJUN RAM)
President, Palana
Colliery Mazdoor Union.

Before me,

Sd/-

Shri SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Presiding Officer, Camp,
Bikaner, 24th July 1963.

[No. 4/41/60-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 5th August 1963

S.O. 2077.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to M/s. Jal C. Jamshedji and Company, Bombay and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd August, 1963.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-10 OF 1963

Employers in relation to M/s. Jal C. Jamshedji and Co., Bombay

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—Shri S. S. Chiniwala, Advocate with Shri K. J. Damania and Shri N. J. Damania, Partners.

For the workmen—Shri S. R. Kulkarni, Secretary with Shri R. Pandit, Assistant Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union.

PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer.

INDUSTRY: Port and Docks.

STATE: Maharashtra.

Bombay, dated 31st July, 1963

AWARD

The Central Government, by the Ministry of Labour and Employment's Order No. 28/96/62-LRIV, dated 16th March 1963, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties above-named, in respect of the subject-matters specified in the following Schedule to the said Order:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of workmen for payment of bonus for the accounting years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 is justified and if so, what should be the quantum of bonus for each year?"

2. After the parties had filed their written statements, the dispute was taken up for hearing when parties applied for time to negotiate for a settlement and finally at the adjourned hearing on 31st July 1963, the parties filed a joint application recording the terms of the settlement reached between them and have prayed that an Award be made in terms thereof. A copy of the terms of settlement is annexed hereto and marked Annexure A.

3. As I am satisfied that in the facts and circumstances of the case, the settlement is a fair one, I make an award in terms thereof.

No order as to costs.

(Sd.) SALIM M. MERCHANT,

Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-10 of 1963

Employers in relation to M/s. Jal C. Jamshedji and Co., Bombay

AND

Their workmen.

May it please the Tribunal,

The parties have reached the following settlement and pray that an award may be made in terms thereof.

Without prejudice to their contentions and as an *ex-gratia* payment the employers are prepared to pay Rs. 700 in full settlement of their claims for bonus under reference for the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. The amount will be paid to the workers concerned in consultation with the Transport and Dock Workers Union, Bombay, within 30 days of the award herein becoming enforceable.

Parties therefore pray that an Award be made in terms of this settlement.

Bombay,

Dated, 31st July, 1963.

for Jal C. Jamshedji & Co.
(Sd.) K. J. DAMANIA,
Partner,

(Sd.) R. PANDIT,
Asstt. Secretary,

31-7-63.

(For the employers).

Transport & Dock Workers'
Union, Bombay.
(For the workmen)

Before me.
Sd.

(SALIM M. MERCHANT)
31-7-1963
Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial
Tribunal, Bombay

[No. 28/96/62/LR.IV.]

S.O. 2078.—Whereas the industrial dispute specified in the Schedule annexed hereto is pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Ernakulam, Constituted with Shri V. U. Joseph as the Presiding Officer thereof, by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3125, dated the 5th October, 1962,

And, whereas the services of Shri V. U. Joseph have ceased to be available.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 and sub-section (1) of Section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said dispute from the Industrial Tribunal presided over by Shri V. U. Joseph and transfers the same to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay with Shri Salim M. Merchant as Presiding Officer thereof and directs that the said Tribunal shall proceed with the said proceeding from the stage at which it is transferred to it and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

Parties to the dispute	No. of reference	Date of reference
1	2	3
Employers in the Port of Cochin mentioned in Appendix 'A' to S.O. No. 3125, dated 5-10-62 and their workmen.	S.O. 3125	5-10-1962

[No. 28/62/62-LR.IV.]

S.O. 2079.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Churulia Colliery, Post Office Churulia, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under Section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the suspension of Shri Lakh Sen, Bailing Mazdoor, by the management of the Churulia Colliery from the 23rd May 1963 to the 12th June 1963 was legal and justified. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

[No. 6/17/63-LRII.]

S.O. 2080.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Sijua Colliery of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Sarbanand Singh, Watchman, by the management of the Sijua Colliery of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited with effect from the 23rd March 1963 was legal and justified. If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 2/35/63-LRII.]

P. R. NAYAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2081.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 2665 dated the 2nd November, 1961, namely:—

In columns 4 and 5 of Schedule IV
appended to the said notification,
against serial No. 19, the entries
"Madhavnagar

1. M/s. J. C. Oak & Co.
2. M/s. Madhav Oil Mills.
3. M/s. Sree Kanti Textiles.
4. M/s Sree Prabhakar Weaving Factory.
5. M/s. Sree Ramprasad Weaving Mills.
6. M/s. Shree Vinayak Weaving Mills,"

shall be omitted.

[No. F. HI-6(141)/59.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 31st July 1963

S.O. 2082.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 1517 dated the 23rd May 1963 published on page 1710 Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 1st June 1963,

in column 3—

against serial No. 1, for the entry "Chataprabha" read "Ghataprabha"

[No. F. 6(50)/60-HI.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st August 1963

S.O. 2083.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), the Central Government hereby appoints the following officers as the officers to whom notices of orders attaching the salaries or allowances of the employees working under them may be sent, namely:—

- (1) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) New Delhi.
- (2) Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Training) New Delhi.
- (3) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.
- (4) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.
- (5) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.
- (6) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.
- (7) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.
- (8) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam.
- (9) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur.
- (10) Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.
- (11) Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. F. 16(30)/63-LR.III]

G. JAGANNATHAN, Under Secy.

S.O. 2084.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund during the year 1963-64 together with a statement of the account for the year 1962-63 and a report on the activities financed during that year from the General Welfare Account of the said Fund, namely:—

Estimates of receipts and expenditure, 1963-64.

Receipts	Expenditure
Rs. 1,37,50,000	Rs. 1,31,24,100

Statement of account 1962-63

Receipts	Expenditure
Opening balance on 1-4-1962.	Expenditure during the year 1962-63
+ Rs. 2,36,89,76	+ Rs. 1,17,96,300
Receipts during the year.	Closing balance on 31-3-1963
+ Rs. 1,39,43,800	+ Rs. 2,57,37,211
Total :—	Total :—
Rs. 3,76,33,561	+ Rs. 3,76,33,561

(Provisional figures)

REPORT

Medical Facilities

(a) *Hospitals.*—Two Central Hospitals (one at Dhanbad and the other at Asansol), and seven Regional Hospitals (two each at Jharia and Hazaribagh coal fields, and one each at Raniganj, Pench Valley and Vindhya Pradesh coal fields) were functioning 28,836 in-patients and 1,09,536 out-patients were treated at these hospitals during the year.

(b) *Allopathic Dispensaries.*—The two dispensaries at Bhuli and Mugma treated 12,541 patients during the year.

Colliery owners, maintaining dispensaries of the prescribed standards, were given grants amounting to Rs. 7.86 lakhs. They were also given interest-free loans to the extent of Rs. 9.93 lakhs for building and equipping dispensaries.

(c) *Ayurvedic Dispensaries*.—13 dispensaries continued to function; two more were opened during the year at Bonjamahari in Raniganj coal field and Brajrajnagar in Orissa Coalfield. The number of patients treated during the year was 1,05,223. An Ayurvedic Pharmacy was started at Patherdih in Jharlia coal field.

(d) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres*.—There were 66 centres as under:—

51 run by Jharlia, Asansol and Hazaribagh Mines Boards of Health with grants-in-aid from the Fund;

7 attached to Regional Hospitals; and

8 in other areas.

(e) *Other Medical Facilities*.—

(i) *Anti-T.B. Measures*.—Construction of two 100 bed T.B. hospitals as adjuncts to the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol is in progress. Construction of the out-patients wing of the 100-bed T.B. hospital attached to the Central Hospital at Dhanbad was completed and it started functioning from July 1, 1962.

Two T.B. Clinics with a bed-strength of 62 were functioning. 91 beds were reserved in various sanatoria.

The Domiciliary T.B. Treatment Scheme as well as the scheme for payment of subsistence allowance to the dependents of T.B. patients were continued. The Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescence Home for cured T.B. patients at Bhull also continued to function.

(ii) *Leprosy Relief*.—54 beds have been provided by the Fund in three leprosy hospitals.

(iii) *Relief for victims of cancer*.—The arrangement for treatment of cancer patients at the Patna Medical College Hospital continued. A Deep X-Ray plant at the Central Hospital, Asansol, started functioning during the year.

(iv) *Rehabilitation*.—A Rehabilitation-cum-Physiotherapy Centre is attached to both the Central Hospitals. 26,713 patients were treated during the year.

(v) *Family Planning*.—All the Regional Hospitals have family planning clinics. Colliery owners are being given grants-in-aid for providing family planning facilities in their hospitals. The system of payment of cash to those undergoing sterilisation was continued.

(vi) *Others*.—Other important activities were establishment of a blood bank at the Central Hospital, Asansol; establishment of Health Promotion Centres; maintenance of ambulance vans; supply of artificial limbs, dentures, etc.

Education and Recreational Activities.—Some relevant statistics are given below:

	<i>Numbers.</i>
Miners' Institutes	56
Adult Education Centres	61
Feeder Adult Education Centres	128
Feeder Adult Education Centres (for women)	15
Welfare Centres for women.	59
Holiday Homes	2
Boarding Houses for children.	2
Residential Home for children.	1

Other Welfare Activities.—

Water Supply: Financial assistance for augmenting Water Supply.—Rs. 1.49 lakhs were paid to Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Coy. and Rs. 6,96,466/- to the Government of Bihar for the Jharlia Water Supply Scheme. Rs. 3 lakhs were sanctioned for payment to M/s. Singareni Colliery Coy., Rs. 37,400 to the Bargolal Colliery (Assam), and Rs. 5,000/- to the Dilli Collieries (Assam). Under the scheme of sinking of wells on 50% Subsidy basis, 206 wells were sanctioned out of which 67 were completed and the remaining were under construction.

Co-operatives.—266 societies were functioning. Each was given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 67, and an amount of Rs. 6.09 lakhs was sanctioned for extending credit facilities at a low rate of interest. A Scheme has been adopted for participation by the Fund in the share capital of consumers' co-operatives and also for provision of managerial subsidy and working capital loan. It has also been decided to set up a central co-operative store to feed the primary Societies in each of the major Coalfields.

Death Benefit Scheme.—An amount of Rs. 26,329.20 nP. was sanctioned for 97 widows and 17 school-going children of victims of accidents.

[No. 36/9/63-MII.]

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1963

S.O. 2085.—In exercise of the powers conferred sub-regulation (1) of regulation 11 of the Coal Mines Regulations 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri O. H. Senior, Chief Mining Engineer, Messrs Bird and Company (Private) Limited, P. O. Sijua, District Dhanbad, as a member of the Board of Mining Examinations for the period upto the 30th June 1964 *vice* Shri R. H. Fairbank.

[No. 3(1)/63-MI(1).]

S.O. 2086.—It is hereby notified for general information that upto the 30th June 1964, the Board of Mining Examinations, set up under the Coal Mines Regulations 1957 will consist of the following persons who have been appointed by the Central Government as Chairman and members thereof, namely:—

Chairman (Ex-Officio)

1. Shri G. S. Jabbi, Chief Inspector of Mines.

Members

2. Shri O. H. Senior.
3. Shri J. J. Evans.
4. Shri B. C. Shah.
5. Shri S. N. Sehgal.

[No. 3/1/63-MI(II).]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th August 1963

S.O. 2087.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. Loganathan to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madras for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil field or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(47)/63-PF-I.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.